WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

—300 MORE MEN ON THE NORTH... Railroad, Sparta, Wis.; company work ... fare over the company's road ... to be paid here; no fee. Apply to agent, HENRY HJORTH, 32 ...

—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR ... and Michigan. The highest wages ... Apply at E. P. CHRISTIAN, at Randolph-st. bridge.

—A BOY THAT HAS HAD SOME EX... in the jewelry business, and also some ... Address S. N. MOR...

—MAN AND WIFE—MAN TO DO ... woman to cook, wash and iron. Ap... 36 West Madison-st., SNELL & LIFE.

—50 RAILROAD LABORERS, FREE ... over the Company's road. Apply early at ...

—200 LABORERS AND CHOPPERS, ... per day; work for 2 years, company ... at 13 West Madison-st. SNELL & ...

—10 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR ILLI... railroad laborers for the Northwest... leave to-day. Apply at 3 West Ran...

—MEN TO SELL OUR NEW CORN... Sheller, shells 6 bushels per hour. Retails ... free. Good men wanted. KIMBALL & ... Madison-st., Room 11.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

—TWO YOUNG MEN AS SALESMEN ... dry goods and notion house; good experi... who understand their business. Address ... BORG, P. O. Box 126, Grand Rapids, Mich.

—TWO GOOD CLOTHING SALES... good wages and steady employment to ... of men. Address D. L. NEWBORG, ... Grand Rapids, Mich.

Trades.

—ONE FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE... one first-class carriage-ironer. Apply ... & KAYS, 47 West Randolph-st. Tues... 1 and 2 p. m.

—TAILORS TO GO INTO THE COUN... good wages and steady work; pants, vest ... makers. Apply to RIDDLE & BOYD, 274 ...

—A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL ... in a lithographic establishment already ... either as a partner or on salary. Address ... office.

—AT THE ENTERPRISE CARRIAGE ... 709 West Madison-st., a blacksmith's ... a first-class finisher need apply.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

—AT 12 WEST ERIE-ST., A GIRL IN ... private boarding house.

—A NO. 1 COOK, WASHER, AND ... to whom good wages will be paid. Ref... required. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock a. ... West Washington-st.

—TO-DAY, A GOOD GIRL TO DO ... kitchen-work at 537 Washington-st. Good cook, ... and ironer.

—A GOOD GIRL, GERMAN OR ... for general housework. Wages, $3. Ap... at 1111 Prairie-av.

—A GOOD KITCHEN-GIRL AT 17 ... Union-st.

Seamstresses.

—TWO GOOD OPERATORS ON ... and gaiters, at 243 Fourth-av.

Housekeepers.

—HOUSEKEEPER IN A SMALL PRI... family; one accustomed to care of children ... References as to character and qualifica... required. Address E. LONGLANE, Chicago, ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ... as collector for a wholesale house or out... in a grain or commission house. The very ... references given from last employer. Ad... Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE ... lad, 17 years of age, in some good house, ... employment rather than pay. Address A 83, ... office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A CROCKERY, ... and glass-ware store, by a young man of ex... or a partner with capital. Refers to the ... importers of New York. Address JOHN H. ... 152 Water-st., New York.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A ... grocery; best of references. Address T 33, ... office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SELL A STAPLE ... the grocery trade on commission, by a ... of eight years' experience. Address ... office.

—WANTED—IN A HARDWARE ... a young Dane, who has had some ex... can give satisfactory references from ... employer. Address I & J 33, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD TINNER; ... work; country preferred. Address L 56 ... office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DE... situation as copyist or amanuensis; best ... given. Address E 57, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSTRACTS AND LAW PAPERS CAN ... and used to originals by having ... SNYDER & LEE'S ... E. N. HYDE, 96 Fulton-st. ... SNYDER & LEE'S Real Estate Office.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — Fee ... after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experi... Post Office Box 1037.

—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE ... old books and libraries. Ye Olde Book ... CHAPIN & CO., No. 562 Wabash-av., near ...

—'S COFFEE HOUSE AND CIGAR ... Canal and Washington-sts. No ... entrance on Washington-st.

—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD ... rags, and metals at 69 West Madison-st. ... Twenty-second-st.

—WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AT 148 WABASH-... a good second-hand safe.

375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE ... or female agents; horse and outfit fur... business new; circulars free. Address NOV... CO., Saco, Me.

MACHINERY.

—ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE ... threshing, sawing ... circular saw... grinding mills, corn shellers, belt... COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

—LANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE EN... circular saw-mills ... machines and saws. 86 South Canal-st. F. W. ... Agt.

—S. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 18 AND 15 ... Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and ... Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, ... Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated ...

FOR SALE—AN ENGINE LATHE, 14-INCH ... one 5x8, and one 16-horse portable engine. ... Gauge Works, 15 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 40-HORSE ... boiler, in complete running order ... complete, containing 36 3½-inch ... April 1. Being too small for our engine ... for it at a bargain. STEPHENS & CLARK, Plan... Mill and Box Factory, corner Archer-av. and ...

FOR SALE—A THIRTY-HORSE POWER EN... gine and boiler, connections, etc., in perfect run... order. Can be seen at planing mill, corner of ... and Twenty-second-sts. Will be sold at a low ... GOODWILLIE & BENJAMIN.

FOR SALE—ENGINE LATHES ALL SIZES, ... iron planers, drills, and bolt cutters. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND 16-FOOT ... bed, 30x16, iron planer. Great bargain, at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—COMBINED PLANER AND ... matchers surfacers, re-sawing machines. The ... largest stock to be found in the West. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—STATIONARY ENGINES, BOIL... ers, all sizes, at low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 8X24 INCH ENGINE; ONE 2-... flue 42 inch by 22 feet boiler, pump heater and ... connections, cheap. C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE LARGE TUBULAR boiler, 12 feet long, 70 3-inch flues, with connec... tions all complete, together with an engine 12x24-inch cylinder, with all the connections and trimmings complete, and in perfect order, and all nearly new. WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, all sizes, on hand, and wood and iron-working machinery, at Rochester Machinery Mfg. Co., 37 and 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

TOMPKINS COMBINED PLANER AND matchers, the most reliable machine made, 30 run... ning in Chicago. Address Rochester Machinery Man... ufacturing Company, 37 and 39 South Canal-st. Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—LIVE AGENTS TO CAN... vass the city and throughout the Northwest. Call or send for circular to A. M. RICHARDSON, Room 8, 122 West Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE NEW ISSUE OF Jamison, Fausset, and Brown's Commentary of the Bible, Bagster's Illustrated Bible, Chambers' Ency... clopedia (Rev. Ed.), and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 393 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE "WORLD OF Anecdote," containing biographical and histori... cal sketches, instructive incidents and facts of times recent and remote. The best selling book offered. C. S. BURROWS, 393 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE "GREAT RE... public," by Jas. McCabe, Jr. It is now ready for subscribers; contains 1,118 large, 8vo. pages 234 il... lustrations on wood and steel; presents a full view of our glorious country, and should be read by every American. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 282 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, with $5 to $50 ready cash, can have exclusive sale of our four household articles in any unoccupied town; 300 to 500 per cent profit allowed, and $25 to $75 a week easily made on a small capital by any energetic person. No experience necessary, as the article will sell itself. Call early, or send stamp for catalogue, or 50 cents for samples. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

806 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFUR... nished rooms to rent, with board; also fur... nished rooms to rent 1st of May.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., COR. TWENTY-SIXTH-st., with board, back parlor, containing ... bay window. Stages pass the door.

BOARD—WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A family of not more than three persons; location must be east of Fargemen and north of Adams-st.; for good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Ad... dress E 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH UNFURNISHED ROOM, AD... dress, with terms, W. F. JOHNSON, care 419 Michigan-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE ABOUT 500 WINDOWS 8x14, 10x12, 10x14 and 10x16 each, which we will sell at 25 cents per window to close out the stock. N. BOOTHBY & CO., Warren, Ill.

FOR SALE—LEASE WITH OR WITHOUT FIX... tures of a new brick store and basement in the best business part of the city. Inquire of KANE & LEECH, 68 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A SIMON PURE WILD-CAT. CALL at 18 West Madison-st., up stairs.

The Chicago Tribune.

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he Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1872.

The Old Catholics of Germany met at ... last week—a hundred representative ... of the party—and, after petition... the Reichstag for protection against ... tyranny, resolved upon a general Con... of anti-Infallibilists, to be held at ... in September.

... Common Council is making a little ... upon the Quincy street ordinance. ... all. This measure, as well as the ordi... granting right of way to the Chicago, ... & Indiana Central, and other ... along Kinzie street, Depot place, ... was referred for engrossment—indicat... disposition favorable to the final pas... of both.

... Chicago Relief bill was admitted to ... at the fag end of yesterday's ..., and received the broadsides of Car... and Ferry, the latter of whom made ... flourish of his $400,000 gratuity ... It was also defended by Sen... Logan, Wright, and Boreman, the ... being chiefly upon the constitution... of the bill. The discussion will be re... to-day, and favorable action is ex..., though not, probably, before to-morrow.

... political news from Washington is rather ... "About these days" look out ... political developments of Presidential ..., and nebulous schemes and com... Chief Justice Chase again looms among the aspirants, and is said to be ... with Belmont to prevent a passive ... in the Democratic party. Jealousy ... junior associate upon the bench, Mr. ... Davis, is ascribed as the motive for ... action upon the Chief Justice's part.

... Mayor has called the attention of the ... of Aldermen to the duty incumbent ... them of simply enacting that there ... be a Free Library in Chicago, founded ... to the plan of the recent State ... An ordinance, submitted by the Mayor, providing in the simplest manner for ... business, was last evening appropriately ... It is to be hoped that the fact that ... is no money in this ordinance will not ... the death of it, nor, indeed, work any se... delay in its passage through the Coun...

... good many telegrams have been pub... throughout the country relative to ... statement of Senator Sumner's position ... political subjects, which was telegraphed ... Washington to THE TRIBUNE a day or ... ago. Our correspondent at the ... reverts to the matter this ..., and shows that the state... was made directly upon the au... of Senator Wilson, who had con... with Mr. Sumner, and who gave his ... of the latter's views. It now ap... that this impression was not exactly ... Mr. Sumner does not say that he ... not preside at the Cincinnati Conven..., but merely that he has not made any ... to that effect.

Omaha and Council Bluffs are placing ... upon a war footing, with refer... to the possible issue of their quarrel ... the terminus and transfer business of ... Union Pacific and Iowa roads. The ... newspapers of the Nebraska metropolis are ... for State action of a war... nature. Rather than lose the ... which they deem to ... become vested in their ..., they propose that the murky Missouri ... be ensanguined with mingled Iowa and ... blood, and that that bone of con..., the new bridge, shall be rared to ... water's edge. No troops have been called ... as yet, and, more unfortunately, the U. ... Company has not apparently made any ... toward solving the difficulty.

Ex-Collector Murphy continued yesterday ... effort to tell the Senate Investigating ... what he knows about running ... New York Custom House. He virtually ... up to having told Mr. Greeley's ...-in-law that the General Order bus... was controlled from Washington, ... flatly confessed having gone ... a real estate speculation with ... and his fellow thieves. The ... price of this piece of property ... $542,000. What was realized out of such ... investment of cash, combined with the ... will of both the local and Federal Tam..., is not stated. When asked why he ... not relieve the commerce of the country ... the outrageous exactions of Leet & ..., when urged to do so both by the mer... and by the Secretary of the Treasury, ... replied that he thought the mer... didn't want "the curse removed," ... that the Secretary of the Treasury ... know what he did want!

The leading produce markets were more ... yesterday, at an advance in prices. ... pork was 15c per brl higher, closing at ... $11.20@11.25 cash; $11.40 seller April; and ... $11.60 seller May. Lard was 5c per 100 lbs ... higher, closing at $8.25@8.30 cash; $8.35 seller ... April, and $8.50 seller May. Meats were firm ... and quiet, at 4c for shoulders, 5 5-8@5 3-4 for short ribs, and 6 1-8 for short-clear, all ... Flour was very quiet, but held more ... firmly on high grades. Wheat was active, ... and advanced 1 1-2c per bu, closing easier at ... $1.19 3-4 bid for cash No. 2 Spring; $1.20 3-4@1.20 7-8 for do seller April; and $1.25 for do seller May. Corn was strong at 1-4c advance, closing at 36 3-8@36 1-2c for cash No. 2; at 36 5-8@36 3-4c for do seller April; and 40 7-8@41c for do seller May. Oats were very quiet, but 1-4c higher, at ...c for cash; 30½@30⅝c for seller April; and 33½@...c for seller May. Rye was dull and 1c lower, at 65c for No. 2, cash or seller April. Barley was dull and little better than nominal, at 40c for No. 2, cash or seller April. Highwines were strong at 1c advance, closing at 85c. There was an active demand for live hogs at a shade higher prices than prevailed on Saturday, sales making at $4.30@4.45 for medium. The cattle market was quiet and weak. Sheep remain firm at former prices, or at $5.00@8.00 for good to choice.

The spring political campaign is unusually full of events. Aside from the regular spring elections in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, there are the State Conventions of the various political parties, whose proceedings, precedent to the forthcoming National Conventions, are watched with interest, on account of their bearing upon a Presidential campaign which promises to be unusually exciting. Utah has swelled the list of noteworthy events by her special election, which came off yesterday, on the question of a new Constitution and a State organization. The result of this election has been foregone ever since the election was called—the party likely to be in the minority having resolved upon the policy of abstention. The Constitution, as adopted by the Convention, prohibits polygamy and fortifies the prohibition with enactments, showing good faith at the first glance; yet the "Gentiles" complain that there is no possibility of enforcing a guarantee that the door will not be reopened to this favorite Mormon vice as soon as Utah becomes a sovereign State, and is released from the parental authority of the General Government. The chief objection, however, to be urged against the admission of Utah as a State, under the Constitution just framed, is, that the principle of the secret ballot was excluded from the instrument, under Mormon influences, which also procured the admission of female suffrage, and thus utilized, for political purposes, the harems of the polygamous potentates of the Mormon Church. Under these circumstances, the anti-Brigham Young portion of the population of the Territory have decided to eschew all participation in the proceedings under the Convention, and appeal to the moral sentiment of the people of the Union to reject the proffer of Young's realm to become a sovereign State.

The Connecticut Campaign.

NEW HAVEN, March 18.—Senator Wilson delivered the opening speech of the campaign here, to-night, to an immense audience. His speech was an able argument, and every allusion to Grant was received with deafening applause.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Collector Murphy's Testimony Before the Custom House Committee.

The Chicago Relief Bill Considered in the Senate.

Fight in the House on the Question of Renewing the Globe Contract.

A General Steamboat Law Agreed Upon by the House Commerce Committee.

Senator Sumner and the Cincinnati Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Chicago Relief bill came up this afternoon in the Senate and was discussed until adjournment. The only point which was dwelt on in the debate to-day, was as to its constitutionality. Senator Wright, of Iowa, who now has charge of the bill, was asked by Mr. Conkling whether, having given the measure careful attention, he considered it constitutional. To this question Mr. Wright replied in the affirmative. The speakers to-day were Ferry and Carpenter against the bill, and Logan and Boreman in its favor. Perry renewed his subsidy amendment, which proposes to grant to actual sufferers by the fire $400,000 from the United States Treasury. He then proceeded to state that he had many letters in his pocket from citizens of Chicago protesting against the passage of the bill, whose names he would not disclose for their own protection. Mr. Carpenter's argument was that the bill violated that section of the Constitution which provides that the duties on imports should be uniform. Mr. Logan replied by showing that the whole history of precedents recognized the refunding principle which was contemplated in this bill. Mr. Boreman's argument also went to show that the bill in no sense violated the Constitution unless the whole similar system, which dotted our statute books, should also be classed in the same category. The bill will come up to-morrow as the regular order. It now looks as if the debate would be prolonged for two or three days yet, although there is a strong disposition among Senators to sit it out to-morrow. Most Senators, except Chandler and Ferry, think the bill will unquestionably pass.

THE WISCONSIN LAND GRANT BILL.

Senator Howe will make a motion in the Senate to-morrow that the latter body refuse to concur with the House amendment to the St. Croix and Bayfield land grant bill, declaring said grant reverted to the public domain and subject to homestead settlement. As has been heretofore stated, the remaining hope of the land-grabbers is to get their scheme fixed up to suit themselves in a Conference Committee. The Lobby, on behalf of this bill, still remains here, clinging to this forlorn hope for success.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

It is stated to-night that Chief Justice Chase will leave for New York to-morrow, for the purpose of urging August Belmont and other prominent Democrats of that locality to hold a straight out party Convention, notwithstanding the Cincinnati movement. Chase is said to regard Judge Davis' prospect for the Democratic nomination with much jealousy.

LIQUOR CASE.

The Supreme Court to-day, in the case of the United States vs. Henderson, decided that the spirits were forfeited by removal from the distillery, with intent to defraud the Government, although they were removed into a bonded warehouse, were subsequently sold therein to a *bona fide* purchaser, and all the taxes paid thereon. Judges Miller and Field dissented.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA KU-KLUX CASES

were passed, in consequence of the absence of Chief Justice Chase. They will be taken up to-morrow or next day.

STEAMBOAT BILL.

The House Committee on Commerce finally agreed to-day to the general Steamboat bill, upon which the Sub-Committee has been at work nearly all the session, and will report it to the House when next called. One of its important sections extends to steamers upon inland waters the provisions of the former liabilities act, restricting the amount of suits against owners of vessels for the loss of cargo to the actual loss of vessel.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Inasmuch as Senator Sumner himself discredits the statement to the effect that he is to preside over the Cincinnati Convention, it is due to the character of these despatches to state that Senator Wilson was the authority for the announcement in the first instance fresh from an interview with his colleague. Mr. Wilson hastened to scatter the information as to Sumner's future political course, which now seems to have only been a matter of inference on his part. The latest gossip in connection with the Cincinnati Convention here is that New York influences are at work to secure Horace Greeley's nomination for the Vice Presidency on the liberal Republican ticket.

THE PRINTING CONTRACT.

The fight in the House this forenoon over the renewal of the *Globe* contract was very severe, and at times exciting. General Butler rushed out from his seat toward Mr. Kelley, gesticulating as though he intended to chastise him, and many members actually thought he did. The opponents of the renewal finally carried an adjournment, though in a minority of nearly twenty votes, which appeared steadily increasing as the roll-calls progressed, and the subject will be up again to-morrow. It was a noticeable fact that the Democrats almost to a man voted for the *Globe* contract, while the Republicans were badly divided. General Garfield spoke against it, while Mr. Dawes voted in favor. There are valid and important considerations on both sides of the measure, but the indication most conspicuous to-day was that it had been diligently lobbied in advance, and that its success depended upon previous arrangement rather than upon discussion.

THE NEW ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, arrived this morning, and had an outwardly pleasant interview with ex-Speaker Carter in the Capitol this afternoon. Warmoth does not own any political mission, but says he is merely observing the situation. Influences are working to defeat the confirmation of Parker as Surveyor of New Orleans, and one of the Louisiana Senators claims to be confident of success. General Butler says that he never asked the President to appoint Parker, nor asked anybody to ask the President to do it. He urged Parker not to seek nor accept the office, but now that he has been nominated does not care to have him incur the disgrace of rejection.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

Secretary Fish has been requested by the Senate French Arms Committee to telegraph Minister Washburne at once and ascertain whether the French Committee on War Contracts ever passed a resolution requesting to be furnished with a copy of the results of our investigation as stated in a cable despatch, and denied repeatedly by Mr. Moreau. Colonel W. C. Squire, Secretary of the Remington firm, began his testimony to-day, but progressed but a little way.

[To the Associated Press.]

REVENUE NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—George A. Sands has been nominated Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fifth District of Illinois.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President to-day signed the following bills:

An act to restore records of United States Courts in the Northern District of Illinois.

An act for the construction of an addition to the United States Court House and Post Office building at Indianapolis, and for the purchase of additional ground adjoining the site of said building.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Custom House investigation was also resumed to-day. Collector Murphy corrected his testimony of Saturday as to the time when the President had said that Leet ought to leave the General Order business.

In the afternoon Murphy was asked why he did not yield to the request of the general sentiment of New York merchants, who objected to Leet & Stockings' conduct of the General Order business, and the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, based on the results of the Patterson Committee, to restore the business to the New Jersey side. In reply witness said he did not understand that to be the general sentiment of the merchants. He thought the Secretary of the Treasury was mistaken, and did not think the steamship companies were the proper custodians for unpaid goods, their interests as importers and common carriers being identical. Witness said in the latter part of the summer of 1870, in conversation with the President, he wanted Leet to go into business elsewhere than in New York, re gretting that Leet had gone into the General Order business. The President then informed Murphy that he did not want to embarrass him in his appointments, but spoke merely for the retention of two persons then in the Custom House, one of whom had been a classmate and room-mate at West Point with General Grant. The witness said A. T. Stewart was in favor of the restoration of the General Order business to the steamship lines because of the business facilities they could give him, but witness said whether such facilities were superior to those which would be afforded by other parties was another question. He had always felt free to do justice to all parties in the General Order business. Witness did not tell Cleveland, brother-in-law of Horace Greeley, that the General Order business was controlled or fixed at Washington. He had a conversation with Cleveland on board a steamer on the way to Long Branch. Cleveland brought two stools, and they went toward the centre of the boat and sat down, when Cleveland said, "Mr. Murphy, I don't want to embarrass you, but I would like to have a share of the General Order business." Murphy said that was a delicate matter to touch. He would do something for him if he could, and promised to take the matter into consideration. He might have said to Cleveland that there was a gentleman at Washington to whom he at times thought of giving some of the business. Having been asked who that person was, Murphy responded, the present Naval Officer, Laflin, who was at that time a member of Congress. Witness was asked whether he had been concerned in real estate speculations with Tweed, Connelly, Sweeney, and Hugh Smith, to which question he replied that he had made only one purchase in which he gave them an interest. He had purchased two blocks at $542,000. After he instructed his attorney to buy, he wanted Governor Morgan to take part of the property. Governor Morgan had not time then to look into the matter, being on the eve of leaving New York, to remain away a week. Murphy, next day, met Hugh Smith, who offered to buy an interest. They got into a hack and went to Delmonico's Hotel, where they talked over the subject. Smith himself made arrangements by which other parties became purchasers of part of the property. The city was at no expense, as the streets had been graded and paved, and no improvements were required to be made. He was interrogated as to removals from the Custom House of men who adhered to the former system of ratifying primary elections. He furnished their names to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Postmaster and other officers might, also, have furnished names. Those men who were removed were Tammany Republicans, and were accused by the New York *Tribune* and other papers of obeying Tweed, who, for several years, controlled the Republican organization in New York City.

Senator Bayard remarked that the impression had been made that Tweed run the Democratic party.

Witness, in connection with the subject of removals, said he was a neighbor of General Porter at Long Branch, and had received a letter from General Porter, inquiring about those subsequently removed, which he (Murphy) believed to have been written under the direction of the President. At least he acted on it as such.

The Committee adjourned, to meet to-morrow.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL MONOPOLY.

The House Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the complaints against the Southern Improvement, will hear a committee of oil producers on the subject, who are expected from the oil district of Western Pennsylvania. It is alleged that the Southern Improvement Company have made a combination with the New York Central, New York & Erie, and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies for a term of five years, the object of which is to control all transportation of oil at advanced rates. The rates under this arrangement have already been advanced one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, which will amount to an increase of cost for transportation alone of over $8,000,000 per annum, two-thirds of which is to go to the Improvement Company in the shape of drawbacks, and for which they render no equivalent. The people of the oil region are intensely excited, and they are holding meetings and organizing for self-protection. They have formed a secret political organization which they claim will enroll over thirty thousand voters, and be strong enough to change the political complexion of the State, if necessary, to protect them from the monopolists.

SUMNER'S POSITION.

The Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle's* Washington special says: "Mr. Sumner this morning authorized your correspondent to say that the reported conversation with Senator Wilson, wherein he (Sumner) is quoted as telling his colleague that their political paths must soon openly diverge, is a wretched humbug, and the invention of some enemy who seems determined to misrepresent his position. No such conversation took place, and Mr. Sumner has not said that he intended soon to assail the President and the Administration in the Senate Chamber with all the power at his command."

OFFENSIVE ESPIONAGE.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A *Herald's* Washington despatch notes the arrival of Rear Admiral Ingiefield in this country, six weeks ago, as a naval *attache* of the British Legation at Washington. He has been inquiring minutely and thoroughly into our military and naval condition. In this he has had every facility from our Government. He has already inspected the defences of New York and along the New England coast, and was lately ordered by Minister Thornton to visit New Orleans and inspect the defences of that and other Southern ports. All this excites much comment among our army and navy officers.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

A special from Washington to the *Times* says that the friends of James F. Wilson, of Iowa, are very active in a movement to secure him the nomination for the Vice Presidency at Philadelphia. A prominent Iowa politician stated recently, in this city, that he was positive that President Grant favored the nomination of Wilson for the position.

THE NEW ORLEANS SURVEYORSHIP.

Colonel G. W. Carter has withdrawn his application for the Surveyorship of Customs at New Orleans. In his letter of withdrawal he recommends the appointment of a competent colored man to that and other Federal offices when changes are contemplated. Messrs. Packard, Casey, and Parker had an interview with the President to-day on Louisiana affairs.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. CARPENTER presented a memorial from 1,500 officers and soldiers of the Wisconsin Regiments, which asked for a modification of the Land laws in favor of soldiers.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey, providing that the United States purchase Independence Hall, and that the purchase money be used by Philadelphia to erect buildings for the centennial anniversary.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OFFICE.

Mr. Conkling's resolution coming up, he said he would modify it in accordance with Mr. Trumbull's amendment, offered some days since.

Mr. THURMAN said that the resolution was unworthy of the Senate, and was a shame. It would end in smoke, and, even if the report showed that Mr. Conkling had not a single recommendation on file, it would not vindicate him from the charge of using undue influence. His enemies would say then that he was too shrewd to put his recommendations on paper; that he made them orally to the President or to his familiars.

Mr. CONKLING said the resolution as modified would call for information on that subject too.

Mr. THURMAN said it was not to be expected that the Administration would give a list of its familiars.

Mr. HILL moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—yeas, 24; nays, 30.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment asking the Departments to distinguish between recommendations and mere references of papers of applicants to heads of Departments.

Mr. CONKLING accepted the modification.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend so as to include Indiana.

Mr. CONKLING accepted the amendment.

The resolution as modified was then adopted.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced by Mr. HITCHCOCK authorizing the construction of a bridge at Nebraska City; also granting the Fort Kearney military reservation to Nebraska for the benefit of the State Deaf, Dumb, and Insane Asylum.

By Mr. KELLOGG. To aid in rebuilding the levees on the Mississippi River; providing for the issue of United States 10-40 bonds, at the rate of $16 per mile, to the Mississippi Valley Levee Company, to aid in the construction of a levee from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Fort Jackson, La.

By Mr. PRATT. Providing that the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio shall have their accounts stated in regard to the 5 per cent act of March 3, 1857.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The Senate then took up the Chicago Relief bill.

Mr. WRIGHT advocated it, and said he believed it Constitutional.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) opposed it.

Mr. CARPENTER argued that the bill was unconstitutional, and that if it passed it would not benefit the poor, but only the nabobs, of Chicago.

Mr. LOGAN argued that the bill was Constitutional, and that there many precedents for it. He said that this talk about the nabobs of Chicago arose from the prejudice of small towns like Milwaukee against a great city. [Laughter.]

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LAND BILL.

Under a call of the States, among the bills introduced, was the following:

By Mr. BURRELL. Concerning lands granted for a railroad from St. Croix to Lake Superior, and allowing settlers who paid $2.50 per acre to the Government for land in the even sections to enter equal quantities in the odd numbered sections without the cash.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. HOOPER'S supplementary Civil Rights bill came up, but so much time was consumed on dilatory motions that the bill went over.

PRINTING.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rule and take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill to contract with the proprietors of the *Congressional Globe* for reporting and publishing the long debates in Congress for two years.

Mr. BEATTY opposed the motion. The rules were suspended and the bill was taken up—yeas, 123; nays, 53.

TREASURY BALANCE.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, offered a resolution for the disbursement of the Treasury balance. Rejected.

After some discussion, and several votes by yeas and nays, the House adjourned without having disposed of the bill, which comes up as unfinished business to-morrow.

Arrest of a Noted Dealer in Oysters for Forgery.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 18.—Joseph A. Thomas, of the firm of J. A. Thomas & Co., extensive oyster and fruit packers, of this city, was arrested on Saturday afternoon, on a charge of defrauding Thomas Wilson, a capitalist of this city, of $50,000 advanced on forged drafts. In default of $75,000 bail, Thomas was committed to jail. An additional warrant was issued against Thomas for obtaining $150,000 on similar false pretenses. It seems that Thomas has been in the habit of obtaining advances on drafts at short date on parties in the West, to whom he alleged he had shipped goods.

NEW YORK.

The World's Advice to the Tottering Democracy.

List of Candidates for the Mayoralty Succession.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The *World* hopes the Democrats will not meddle with the Cincinnati Convention, either before or during its session. It says the proper attitude for Democrats is, as spectators, to let the Liberal Republicans make their own nominations. We can afterward indorse their candidate if we like him and think it expedient, and if not, can freely make a selection to suit ourselves. The *World* thinks the New Hampshire election shows the weakness of Judge Davis as a Presidential candidate, inasmuch as New Hampshire is the only State in which the Labor party holds the balance of power.

The *Post* calls on Connecticut to strike a death blow to the Democratic party before the national canvass begins, on the ground that in Connecticut the Democracy have adopted the same old platform.

The *Express* says the Democrats are warned to keep away from the Cincinnati Convention, and so are designing Grant men. If its nominations are patriotic, honest, conservative, and in the interest of peace, good will, and amnesty, we share in the hope that the good men selected may receive the support of good and true men everywhere, irrespective of party.

Mayor Hall's trial will proceed, and Garvey will have an early opportunity to continue his revelations. Judge Daly said to-day he had examined the statutes regarding his authority to extend the present session, and has no doubt of the right to go on with the session and trial. Discussion as to a new panel for the jury was postponed on the announcement of the

DEATH OF JUDGE WHITING,

at the age of 69. Deceased was District Attorney when John C. Colt was tried for murdering Adams in the room corner Broadway and Chambers street, now Delmonico's. He also secured the conviction of Monroe Edwards, the notorious forger. On account of his asperity in discussion he was called "Little Bitters" by his brethren. He leaves a fortune of two millions, amassed in the practice of the law and street cleaning contracts.

HACKETTS' WILL.

The publication of Actor Hackett's will to-day causes considerable comment, on account of his discrimination in favor of his infant son, against his only other son, Recorder John K. Hackett. The latter, however, has ample fortune made by himself. The comedian married his last wife three years before his death, she being an Irish serving maid in his household. He became so devoted to her and his infant, born after he was 70, that the bulk of his large fortune passes to them.

THE MAYORALTY.

A new review of the candidates for Mayor of New York, gives the names of Comptroller Green, ex-Sheriff John Kell, Senator O'Brien, W. H. Wickham, and F. Havemeyer, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy. The Germans name Ottendorfer, Whithars, Augustus Scheil, and Emil Sauer. Banker Kelly, is still Tammany's favorite, and Wickham, of Apollo Hall.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

The union of the New Jersey Railroad with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, has been a surprise, and is important, involving a property worth $120,000,000. The Delaware, Western & Lackawanna, with its leased lines is 602 miles long, the main stem being a double track from Washington, N. J., to Binghampton. The New Jersey Central is about of equal length, counting branches. By carrying passengers over one line instead of two, avoiding the Bergen Tunnel, and by uniform tariffs, the consolidated roads hope to save millions every year.

STOCKS.

The railway share market was rescued from stagnation, to-day, by the continued activity of Erie, which was prominent, and drew around it the speculative forces of the street. The stock is being largely taken up by London, the Heath & Raphael party representing the Atlantic & Great Western. A rumor prevailed in the afternoon that the interests of the two roads are to be identical. The price here changed from 46@44¼, the London price being 43@44¼. Erie preferred was dull at 80@80½, but the dealings in Boston, Hartford & Erie were very active at 6½@7¼, and back again to 7@7¼. Business in Northwestern, Ohio, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, and Western Union Telegraph was insignificant. Hannibal & St. Joseph shares have weakened and declined 4 per cent. The general market was heavy at the close.

THE GOLD MARKET

presented the same dulness, closing at 110⅛. The rate paid for having balances carried were 4, 4, 5, 6, and 7 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull, and the market easier under a better supply of bills. Prime sixty days' bills at 109½@109⅝, and short at 110@110½.

MONEY

was difficult and costly all day, stock brokers paying ¼ per cent coin for morning accommodation, and 1-32@1-16 and legal interest in the afternoon, though the demand, becoming satisfied before 3 p. m., dropped off to 5 per cent. An easy or settled money market is not probable so long as early spring settlements remain open. Business in discounts is on a basis of 8@10 per cent.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was strong in all issues.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds, 102@102½; Union firsts, 92; land grants, 83¼; Incomes, 83½.

BREADSTUFFS.

There was an irregular and somewhat depressed market for flour at the opening, but with better advices from Liverpool and an advance asked for wheat the market showed more steadiness at the close, yet the demand was moderate. Wheat in fair request, but, being held higher, little was done. Corn fairly active, and closed firmer. Pork dull, lower, and nominal.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE HALL CASE.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The jurors in the Hall case will be discharged and a new panel summoned, their names being retained in the jury box. Judge Daly expresses doubt whether the Court now held by Recorder Hackett is valid, and which Court has the power to summon a new panel.

SMALL POX.

Fifteen secreted cases of small-pox were discovered by the Health officers last week. There were 187 cases in hospital on Sunday, and seven deaths the past 48 hours.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Robert Elder, a letter-carrier, and Freeman Cornish, proprietor of a gift enterprise, charged with removing letters from the Post Office and opening the same, have been held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

TRIALS POSTPONED.

Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn has postponed the trial of Mrs. Hyde for the murder of Watson until the next term. The cases against the Staten Island Ferry Company were also delayed till Wednesday week, which brings them into the next term. The company has resolved to appeal to the Court of Appeals, and are preparing bonds for the release of the ferry boats Westfield and Northfield in double the amount of the judgments thus far recovered. It is believed that the boats will be released to-morrow.

ERIE SHARES IN LONDON.

Erie shares are quoted at 43¼ in London to-day.

PERSONAL.

Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is here to-day on business connected with the Western Associated Press.

THE INTERNATIONALISTS.

Members of the International Society, of New York, celebrated this evening as the first anniversary of the rising of Communists in Paris. The Casino, in which the banquet took place was decorated with flags, prominent among them being the red flag of the Commune. Mrs. Victoria Woodhull made an address on the principles of the Commune, and said they were sure to triumph. The people of America were, she declared, being rapidly educated to the doctrine of Communism.

YOU'RE ANOTHER.

William L. Flagg, who says that he was one of the victims whose testimony before the Custom House Investigating Committee was called "a downright lie" by Special Agent Howe, publishes a card reaffirming his original statement that Howe settled the Cooper case for $1,600.

NON-AFFILIATION.

The *World* hopes that the Democrats will have nothing to do with the Cincinnati Convention. It urges the Democrats not to pursue such a course, and thinks it will be very impolitic to press any candidate upon the Cincinnati Convention.

CLERICAL EXCHANGE.

The Rev. Messrs. Hepworth and Henry Ward Beecher exchanged pulpits yesterday, the latter preaching in Steinway Hall, and the former in Brooklyn.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The lowest barometer over northern Lake Michigan will move eastwardly into Canada, with diminishing pressure and rising temperature, thence southeastwardly to the Atlantic coast. Increased cloudiness will prevail over the Middle and New England States to-night, with threatening weather, and rain or snow along the lake region, which may possibly extend to the Middle and East Atlantic coast by and on Tuesday morning. Pleasant weather will prevail on Tuesday over the Southern States, with southwesterly winds gradually veering to northwesterly. A rising barometer, northwesterly winds, and clearing weather will prevail over the upper lake region by Tuesday morning, and extend over the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region by Tuesday evening.

EXPLOSION EXTRAORDINARY.

Collapse of Two Boilers in a Soap and Candle Manufactory in Cincinnati—Five Persons Killed—Three of the Victims Children Playing Half a Mile from the Scene of the Explosion.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—At half-past 2 this afternoon the fire-bells rang from Liberty street and Central avenue; the signal "no fire" soon followed. It was not long before the whole city was shocked by the intelligence of one of the most terrific boiler explosions ever experienced here; perhaps, in some respects, the most remarkable, as well as the most singular, in the history of casualties. A battery of two steam boilers in the soap and candle factory of Messrs. Woods & Canahan, occupying a large front at 698 Central avenue, had exploded, with an unheard of violence, in the factory, where about 80 persons were at work. Two of these were horribly mangled and instantly killed, and two slightly wounded. All the others escaped. On Baymiller street, over a half mile distant by map measurement in a bee-line, three little girls in a front yard were jumping rope. Sixteen feet of this boiler was hurled all that distance over the house-tops upon their heads. Two of them were killed instantly. The third was mortally wounded, but is not yet dead. This piece of boiler is a perfect cylinder, 16 feet 4 inches long, 24 inches in diameter, and weighs about a ton. Persons who saw it say it looked like a stovepipe sailing in the air just above the roofs. A party of ladies on York street, more than half a mile north from where it alighted, saw it going, and say it resembled a board sailing in the air. The front yard in which it alighted is not more than eight feet deep, and is enclosed by an iron railing fence. The boiler landed in the yard parallel with the fence, injuring the railings but slightly, tearing up the stone steps to the doors. Further down the street was about four feet more of the boiler, with the head of the same. This portion was much torn.

The casualties at the factory, where the explosion occurred, were engineer Barney Ostoholler, who had been acting in that capacity at those works more than thirteen years. He was standing about 20 feet from the boiler that exploded, putting coal in the furnace in another battery. He was mangled horribly. He leaves a wife and five children; was German, and about 50 years of age.

Jas. Uncerch, German, attended the tanks. He had gone into the engine room on a temporary errand, and was torn to pieces. He leaves a wife and five children.

George Herringer, employe in the works, was severely, but not dangerously, bruised. Lizzie Hoffman, also an employe, was struck in the arm, and slightly wounded by a piece of the boiler. Michael Schemer, mason, working at the factory, was struck by a fragment of the boiler, and injured slightly. George Harvey was covered with debris and slightly bruised. These were all the injuries at the factory.

The children killed on Baymiller street were: Alice Thornton, 6 years old, in front of her residence, just waiting to go down town on an errand with her mother. Cora Cole, also 6 years old, was turning rope with Emma Forbus, also 6, for Emma Thornton, who had just learned to jump rope. Emma Forbus was mortally wounded. All three children live near Baymiller and Oliver streets, half a mile distant from the place of explosion, and so far off that the report of it could scarcely, if at all, be heard.

There were two boilers in the battery that exploded, each 30 feet long and 24 inches in diameter, without flues. They were 8 years old and of 5-16 iron originally. It was apparently strong. It was tested last fall with 350 pounds cold water pressure, and stood it well. Three hundred pounds pressure had been used on it in the works, but of late it was subjected to but 250 pounds. They were used for supplying steam for tanking out lard for making candles. A portion of one of these boilers, about 10 feet long, was blown perpendicularly up in the air and fell back at about the spot it started from, burying itself several feet in the ground. It was probably the remainder of the boiler which went to Baymiller street. The other boiler was hurled through a wall of brick, a foot in thickness, and several feet of earth, into Providence street, where it lodged. This boiler would have careered eastwardly over the city, as the other did westwardly, but for this obstruction. A man's head and the boiler head lodged in Moore's tannery, on Providence street, near where the boiler lay. Quite a large amount of mud was blown out of the boiler on the tannery. The boilers were in a skeleton shed, in a court among brick buildings, and the roof offered scarcely any resistance to the boilers. The adjacent property, walls of buildings, and even the stack of the furnace, were scarcely at all injured. A lard tank, near the boilers, and a few wooden tanks adjacent were overturned, while other frail vessels were undisturbed.

The report of the explosion was not loud. The fire did not communicate to the combustible materials adjacent, of which the quantity was large. Engineer Geo. Herringer, of the boiler that exploded, was sitting near them. He has been mentioned before as severely, but not dangerously, wounded. He was only a foot or two from the boilers, the nearest man to them.

When the boiler fell on little Alice Thornton it was so that men could not lay hands upon it, but had to get poles to lift it off her left leg. The body of Uncerch has not yet been found.

The cause of the explosion is not given. Few persons will venture a guess as to what occasioned it. An investigation will probably follow.

INDIANA.

Kidnapping Case in Jackson County.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune

INDIANAPOLIS, March 18.—About a week ago a report came from Louisville that parties from Georgia were arrested there for kidnapping three men in Jackson County, Indiana. The men, a father and two sons, were named Pruitt, and the affair created considerable excitement. Governor Baker received a letter from the elder Pruitt, asking the Governor to interfere, and took the train on Friday for Louisville. Arriving at Seymour he found the Pruitts had already been taken from the Louisville jail on a requisition from the Governor of Georgia. He stopped at Seymour, and, on Saturday, inquired into the circumstances of the arrest of the parties. It appears that the arrest was made without authority of law, the parties making it, holding no requisition, and the Pruitts had been notified by the Mayor of Seymour, that they could not be taken from the State against their will. They elected, however, to go with the officers upon the condition that the officers would not handcuff or tie them. Before leaving Seymour, the elder Pruitt was arrested on a charge of adultery, but was permitted to go with the Georgians, who wanted him on an indictment for murder, his two sons being joined with him in the indictment. Upon the arrival of the party at Louisville the woman who passed for the wife of Pruitt had the Georgians arrested for kidnapping, in pursuance of a plan, doubtless, concerted beforehand for the release, but the plan failed. Though the proceedings were somewhat informal, the Governor did not think the circumstances warranted his interference, especially as the men left the State of their own free will.

IOWA.

Resolutions Adopted by the Poweshiek County Republican Convention—Proceedings in the State Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., March 18.—The Poweshiek County Republican Convention, on Saturday last, elected Grant delegates to the State Convention, and passed the following strong resolution:

Resolved, That we endorse the administration of General Grant as being eminently wise and patriotic, and a financial success, and we heartily, cheerfully, and most emphatically recommend and instruct our delegates to the Republican State Convention to vote for none but sound Republicans and staunch Grant men as delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

This county is the home of J. B. Grinnell, the man who pledged Iowa for Greeley last September. The resolution will receive the cordial endorsement of the Republicans of Iowa with sixty thousand majority for Grant.

In the Senate to-day three petitions were presented asking liberal appropriations for educational institutions, particularly the State University.

A resolution was passed providing for the printing of testimony taken by the Capitol Investigating Committee. A bill providing for a system of public instruction, it being the report of the Code Commissioners on that subject, as passed upon by the Committee on Schools, was taken up for the third reading, and, after a lengthy debate, referred to the Joint Committee on Revision.

A bill was ordered engrossed in relation to Circuit Courts and juries therein. It provides that juries shall be called at only two terms yearly of the said Court.

A concurrent resolution was introduced that the General Assembly adjourn April 16. After considerable debate, farther consideration was postponed to Wednesday afternoon.

House bills were introduced to amend the law relative to stay of execution; authorizing cities, towns, and villages to construct water works; to prevent plowing in roads, except under direction of Road Supervisors, and for the taxation of literary and scientific societies, requiring them to file their deeds to property claimed prior to the assessment in order to be relieved from taxation.

A bill passed to amend the law so as to make it the duty of Road Supervisors to destroy Canada thistles on lots and lands of unknown owners, and charge the expense of the same in the taxes on such lots and lands.

The concurrent resolution relative to the proposed one-term amendment of the Constitution of the United States, was taken up with the Federal Relation Committee's report for indefinite postponement, and was so disposed of.

The concurrent resolution, asking an amendment to the Constitution making the offices of President and Vice President of the United States eligible to persons of foreign birth, was indefinitely postponed.

The joint resolution, asking the repeal, by Congress, of the National Bankrupt act, was unfavorably reported upon by the Committee on Federal Relations, and was indefinitely postponed.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, March 18.—In the Senate the following bill was ordered to a third reading: An act to increase the rate of taxation in the city of New York to 2½ per cent, instead of 2 per cent, as fixed last year.

FOREIGN.

Large Meeting of Representatives of the Old Catholic Church at Bonn.

A Strong Petition to the Reichsrath Against the Jesuits.

Statements in the British Parliament Concerning Secretary Fish's Recent Note.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 18.—The iron-plated man-of-war Lord Clyde, which went ashore near the island of Pontilla, has been floated.

PLYMOUTH, March 18.—The steamship Silesia, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, March 17.—The London Rowing Club have selected their crew for a match with the Atlanta Club, of New York. The following are the men: Stout, stroke; Ryan, Aulston, Strong.

A pension of £1,000 has been granted to Lady Mayo, and £20,000 has been settled on her children by the British Government.

The bailing of the Tichborne claimant has again been postponed until Wednesday.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Gladstone, answering Disraeli's inquiry, stated that the reply of the American Government to Lord Granville's note concerning the Alabama claims was received by Her Majesty's Government on the 14th instant. He was gratified to be able to state that it was couched in courteous and friendly terms. [Cheers.] Our views, he continued, are not adopted. In the opinion of the Government an answer is required which the Government of the United States appears to invite. This answer will be delivered to the American Minister in London before Thursday of the present week. It would be inconsistent with public business to lay the correspondence before Parliament at present, particularly as the Congress of the United States has declined to ask it of the President. The tenor of our communication, while it shows we are anxious to carry the treaty into execution, will, I trust, not fail in that sense of the state and nature of the case which the honor of this country demands.

The statement of the Premier was received at the close with loud cheers.

Granville, in the House of Lords, made a reply in substance the same to an inquiry of the Earl of Malmesbury, concerning the correspondence, adding that the papers would be produced as soon as possible. He assured their Lordships he was aware of the public anxiety on the subject and the grave responsibility attaching to the Government in dealing with it.

The meeting to celebrate the insurrection of the Commune, announced for to-night in St. George's Hall, did not take place. The proprietor refused to allow the use of the hall for the purpose.

MEXICO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Vera Cruz letters give a very glowing account of affairs in Mexico. Notwithstanding the recent Zuarist successes, the country is in a state of chronic debility. Murders, robberies, and kidnapping are constantly increasing. Stage robberies are the rule rather than the exception. Recently in the suburbs of the City of Mexico a girl of 13 was kidnapped in broad day by three men who concealed her in the mountains until her parents paid a ransom of $1,300. In the city of Guadalapara a druggist named Kunitz was kidnapped and his wife had to pay $1,500 for his release. Near Pachuca, a rich Frenchman named Masse was seized while riding horseback, and as $30,000 ransom is demanded and has not been paid, it is feared that he has been killed. Trains on the railway between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico were stopped one day, and now run armed. One passenger was killed and a German, Baron Von Esemburg, robbed of $90,000.

William Cullen Bryant arrived at Vera Cruz about the 1st of March, and proceeded to the Capital. Mexican papers renew the report that he has a mission from Grant to Juarez relating to an American protectorate over Mexico. One Mexican journal asserts that his errand simply concerns the Zona Libra, Lower California Company, and International Railroad.

Small-pox is raging throughout Mexico. Deaths at the Capital average 500 per month.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 18.—Friday being the anniversary of the uprising of the Commune, it is feared that disorderly demonstrations may be made in celebration of the event. The Government has taken precautionary measures to prevent them.

It is rumored that General Bourbaki has sent a challenge to Marshal Baraguay de Hilliers.

VERSAILLES, March 18.—The Republican Left in the Assembly will not oppose the war estimates as agreed on by Thiers and the Budget Committee.

A Deputy made a speech yesterday in the Assembly in which he argued that France needed an army of 1,200,000 to keep the peace with neighboring powers.

PARIS, March 18.—Pere Mauls, canon of the Cathedral of Bordeaux, has joined Pere Jungua in the protest against the doctrine of Papal infallibility.

GERMANY.

BONN, March 18.—Delegates of the old Catholic party, to the number of 100, held a meeting here last week, and resolved to call a general congress, to meet at Cologne in September. A petition against the Jesuits was framed, to be presented to the Reichstag.

ITALY.

ROME, March 18.—H. Von Arnim, Ambassador to the Papal Court, will shortly present to the Pope his letters of recall.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

It might almost be said that, of all others, actors are the poorest judges of the merits of new plays. At least, the temptation is strong to rate their discrimination thus, in view of the many miserable failures which are recorded from year to year. However this may be, it is incomprehensible that so excellent an actress as Susan Denin should have selected "Will Hatley" as the play in which to make her first appearance for many years before a Chicago audience. She might, it would seem, have made a more judicious selection. Even hackneyed old "East Lynne," or, still better, "Leah," in both of which she is extremely powerful, would have been vastly preferable. No possible amount of excuses for insufficient rehearsal, etc., can serve to remove the fact that "Will Hatley" is a very ordinary dramatic production, and that the title *role* is not worthy of Miss Denin's ability. The incidents of the plot are threadbare, the dialogue has nothing original or forcible to commend it, the movement of the narrative is tame, uneven, and, at times, vague,—in a word, the play is excessively commonplace so far as its author has ought to do with it. Its production involves an unusually elaborate display in the matter of scenery, and the Academy artist has done himself and the management great credit in this regard. The bridge scene is a superb specimen of coloring and perspective. We shall not attempt a sketch of the plot, nor of the characters who move in it—neither are worth the space. Neither is it hardly fair to comment on the individual members of the cast, as they have so little opportunity to do anything noteworthy. Still, it would seem that Mr. Lawlor might have infused some sort of vigor into the part of *O'Connor*. It was obvious that the *role* was distasteful to him, but that is scarcely a sufficient justification for the spiritless and neglectful manner in which he stalked through it. A true regard for the claims of the audience and the interests of the theatre should prompt an actor to make the best of a bad part. Such, *per contra*, seemed to be the idea of Mr. Padgett, who leaves nothing undone that he can do to render acceptable the ungrateful *role* of *Herrigan*. Miss Bailey is sadly in need of a few lessons in elocution. She needs not go out of the theatre for them. There is not a "utility woman" in the Company but could give her a good idea or two. *Possessed*, as she is, of an attractive *personnel* and a pleasing stage presence, it is much to be regretted that she should permit herself to read and enunciate so badly. A fault admitted is half cured, and a little honest effort toward reforming some of her ill-chosen methods of elocution would go far to render her exceedingly popular and acceptable. It is worth the ... [illegible] ... Lest it should be said that ... fault-finding is prevalent, we make haste ... the play is placed, the handsome manner in which the parts taken upon the stage, and to say that Whittles and Miss L. Mr. Maynard and Miss ... that the preliminary ... excellently rendered; "The Buzzard Family" was capitally ... by Messrs. Daly, E. Eversham, and Barclay, by Messrs. Cappel and Drury; and that the Academy orchestra, under Mr. Bichl's fine training, is growing to be a very attractive feature of that well conducted institution. We might also express the hope that a more thorough rehearsal will redeem "Will Hatley" from the bad impression it produced last evening, though Mr. Gardiner will probably conclude that it will be for the pleasure of the public, and the interest, both of the theatre and Miss Denin, to substitute some other play from among the large number in which she has gained so fine a reputation as an actress.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The liberal, elaborate, and skillful use of wood-cuts and colored inks which has characterized the advertisement of the Wallace Sisters, and which proves their agent to be genuine in this direction, met with its reward last evening, the Globe Theatre being completely crammed. It was certainly a stunning *debut* for the sisters three, and a trying one, it may be presumed, as their entertainments have hitherto, with a few exceptions, been confined to the provincial towns and cities, where they have met with excellent success. The performance last night was a curious one, introducing many features not ordinarily found even in the elastic domain of burlesque. The first of these oddities was an out-and-out song and dance by Minnie and Maud Wallace, aged respectively 11 and 13. The act was not especially notable in any particular. The costumes were neat, and the little girls manifested considerable aptitude for that species of art, though the [illegible] one should be cautioned against a tendency toward sacrificing modesty and grace to a desire to produce an impression. After this came the farce of "Gertrude's Love," in which Miss Jennie, the eldest, made her bow, and acquitted herself neatly and with becoming taste. She is a sprightly, graceful actress, and possesses the faculty of making friends with the audience, but can scarcely be said to have exhibited what by comparison, must be termed the higher order of burlesque capacity. She appeared to good advantage in "Cinderella," as did also her two sisters, but the support at the hands of their company was not what it should be. The tripple clog by Minnie, Maud, and Frankie Esta, was given as well as could be expected of three young misses scarcely in their teens, but it was not difficult to see that their training in this direction has been limited. They made such laborious work of it, and were evidently so very leg-weary with it that it seemed a pity that they should be compelled to respond to a double *encore*. A pleasant feature of the performance was Mr. Chales Dobson's banjo solo, which embraced some genuine novelties in execution. The variety portion of the programme, including the clodoche dancers, the cowbellogians, etc., was only of moderate excellence. The Wallace Sisters remain at the Globe throughout the week.

MICHIGAN AVENUE THEATRE.

The residents of the South Division are to be afforded a genuine treat during the remainder of this week, beginning with to-night, when the Globe Company takes possession of the Michigan Avenue Theatre for five nights, and a matinee of "Divorce," the superb production of which at the Globe some months ago will be remembered by all who saw it. The cast will be fully as strong as before, and the South Siders may rely upon a first-class dramatic entertainment.

PROFESSOR M'ALLISTER,

the great magician, is still at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, and will remain there the rest of this week. He is attracting large audiences nightly. His tricks of legerdemain are truly wonderful, but, in addition to this portion of the entertainment, he gives away handsome and valuable presents nightly. Go and see the Professor.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Home Lodge Hall, corner Prairie-av. and Twenty-third-st., for business and work on Order K. T. By order of E. C. B. B. W. LOOKE, Recorder.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, 388 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. JOHN H. WRENN, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Quite eclipses the more conservative periodicals of the day."—*Boston Journal, Mass.*

THE GALAXY.

THE APRIL NO. NOW READY.

CONTENTS:

I. CHARLES READE. By Justin McCarthy.
II. MY SUDBURY MISTLETOE. By T. W. Parsons.
III. THE FRENCH AT HOME. By Albert Rhodes.
IV. A THREAT. By Edgar Fawcett.
V. FIFTEEN YEARS A SHAKERESS.
VI. MY LIFE ON THE PLAINS. By General G. A. Custer, U. S. A.
VII. AN INDEPENDENT KU-KLUX. By J. W. DeForest.
VIII. THE NETHER SIDE OF NEW YORK. LOTTERY GAMBLERS. By Edward Crapsey.
IX. WOMAN AND JOURNALISM. By Nelly Mackay Hutchinson.
X. A WEED. By Louise Chandler Moulton.
XI. THE EUSTACE DIAMONDS. By Anthony Trollope.
XII. LINCOLN AND JOHNSON. Their Plan of Reconstruction and Resumption of National Authority. First Paper. By Gideon Welles.
XIII. VERY NARROW INDEED! By Ella Williams.
XIV. A STORY OF A SHADOW. By Rebecca Harding Davis.
XV. DRIFT-WOOD. By Philip Quilibet.
XVI. SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY; "The Late Total Eclipse"; "Occlusion of Gases in Coal"; "Cause of Measles and Scarlet Fever"; "Travels in Patagonia"; "Smoke Drainage"; "Breeding against Disease," etc.
XVII. CURRENT LITERATURE.
XVIII. THE GALAXY CLUB-ROOM.
XIX. NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

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Southwest corner State and Lake-sts. Two lots on Lake-st., 43 by 80 feet, and adjoining lot on State, 20 by 83 feet. Terms easy. J. N. DRUMMOND, Room 13 Congress Hall, Congress-st.

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The desirable site of the well known Terrace Row, fronting the lake, on Michigan-av., corner Van Buren-st., having an entire frontage of over 200 feet, and nearly 100 feet deep, to lease, and can now be obtained for a term of from 20 to 30 years, at very low rental, the above property, being within five minutes' walk of the centre of business, yet in full view of the lake, is a fine location for a hotel, stores, or for an elegant building, to be rented in "flats" after the Paris fashion, now so popular in New York and Boston. Application for the above can be made to WM. BROSS, 1 to 3 p. m. Tribune office, or at the office of the Peck Estate, Room 3 Nixon's Building, corner La Salle and Monroe-sts.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open Wednesday, April 3. Students can be admitted into both the Collegiate Department and Grammar School. For admission apply to the Rev. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine. Catalogues can be obtained at the Northwestern National Bank.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. L. CANFIELD,

... Clinton-st., Dealer in Real Estate.

Commercial and ... Estate Paper purchased. Money to loan on 3 to 5 years. I will make short loans on real estate left with me for sale.

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20 casks *COCOANUTS*.

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COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day formed a copartnership as Real Estate and Loan Agents. Office at 330 Wabash-av.

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March 14, 1872. GEORGE E. CLARK.

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SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1872, - - $868,569

LIABILITIES, JAN. 1, 1872, - - $167,099

LOSSES PAID IN 19 YEARS,

$8,000,000.

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OFFICES: 472 WABASH-AV., and 70 MARKET-ST.

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OFFICE OF

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OF NEW YORK.

Agency removed to corner State and Madison-sts., March 15, 1872. O. CRONKHITE, Agent.

WANTED.

Adjusted claims of the Firemen's and Merchants' Insurance Companies of Chicago, and Republic Insurance Company certificates of indebtedness. A. O. SLAUGHTER, 328 Wabash-av.

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THE COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Schintz Resigns and Shaffner Appointed School Inspector.

The Lumber Interest and the Fire Ordinance.

The C., C. & I. C. Ordinance Referred for Engrossment.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, and there were present the following Aldermen: Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Batcham, Powell, Holden, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Buehler, Stout, McGrath, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman. On motion of Ald. Gardner, Ald. Daggy was called upon to take the chair.

THE SPECIAL ORDER DEFERRED.

Ald. Gill moved to defer the special order—the consideration of the report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys on the ordinance concerning the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad—until 9 o'clock.

The motion prevailed.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The following communication who received from His Honor, Mayor Medill:

GENTLEMEN: The General Assembly of this State has passed an act, entitled "An act to authorize cities, incorporated towns, and townships to establish free public libraries and reading rooms," which was approved by the Governor March 7, 1872. I have procured for the use of your honorable body and the city, a certified copy of the same from the Secretary of State, which I herewith transmit. The second section of said act reads as follows: "When any City Council shall have decided to establish and maintain a public library and reading-room under this act, the Mayor of such city shall, with the approval of the City Council, proceed to appoint a Board of nine Directors for the same, chosen from the citizens at large with reference to their fitness for such office, and not more than one member of the City Council shall be at any one time a member of said Board." It will be seen from the foregoing that before the Mayor can send in names of Directors for your approval, it is a prerequisite that the Common Council shall decide to establish and maintain a public library under the provisions of this act. The act was passed with an emergency clause, and is therefore now in force, and your honorable body are at liberty to ordain that a public library and reading-room shall be established for the City of Chicago at the earliest practicable moment. I think there should be as little delay as possible in perfecting an organization under this law, as large donations of valuable books have been made to the City of Chicago for the foundation of a great free library, which are ready for shipment as soon as a legally constituted Board of Managers are appointed to receive and care for them. I herewith place before you a draft of an ordinance such as is contemplated by the section of the act which I have quoted, and hope that it, or something equivalent, may be speedily enacted by the Common Council. Respectfully, JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

Following is the ordinance:

An ordinance establishing a free public library and reading room in the City of Chicago. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That in pursuance of and by authority of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Illinois, entitled "An act to authorize cities, incorporated towns, and townships to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms," approved March 7, 1872, there shall be, and there is hereby, established a free public library and reading room for the use of the inhabitants of the City of Chicago, to be known as "The Chicago Public Library."

SEC. 2. There shall be provided and set apart, under the direction of the Board of Public Works, a room for the reception of any books that may be donated or procured for such library, until a permanent location shall be otherwise provided.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

A LAUGHABLE DISCUSSION.

Ald. McGrath moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Ald. Gardner moved to amend by referring it to the Committee on Schools.

The ordinance was called for and read.

Ald. Clarke moved to amend by waiving the engrossment of the ordinance.

Ald. Otis moved it as a substitute.

Ald. Gardner insisted that this was "out of ordnance," and wanted it referred to the Committee, with instructions to report on Monday night.

Ald. Otis said there were many donations of books awaiting shipment, and it was desirable that they should be shipped at once.

Ald. McGrath said that if Ald. Gardner insisted on a reference he would renew his motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee.

Ald. Schaffner renewed the motion, with instructions to report on Monday evening.

Ald. Powell called for the previous question, and it was so ordered.

The Chair declared that the substitute of Ald. Otis was before the Council.

Ald. Schaffner appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The Chair was sustained—yeas, 17; nays, 15.

The substitute was adopted—yeas, 19; nays, 13—as follows:

Yeas—Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Hickey, Cullerton, Holden, Schaffner, McCaffrey, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman, Mr. President—19.

Nays—Tracy, Bailey, Clowry, Batcham, Powell, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Buehler, McGrath, Stout, Lengacher—13.

The engrossment was not carried—yeas, 26; nays, 7.

The ordinance was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SCHOOL INSPECTOR SCHINTZ RESIGNS.

The resignation of School Inspector Schintz, on the ground of removal from the Seventeenth Ward, was accepted.

AND ALD. SCHAFFNER TAKES HIS PLACE.

Ald. Lengacher moved to proceed to the election of his successor.

It was carried.

Ald. Lengacher nominated Ald. Schaffner.

Ald. Otis thought the action rather hasty. It looked bad for the Council to elect an Alderman to fill a vacancy that had not existed one minute.

Ald. Schaffner rose to speak.

Several Aldermen told him warningly to sit down.

Ald. Schaffner said, "No, gentlemen, I cannot sit still." He had had the position thrust upon him. He would be willing to have Ald. Otis go into his ward, or a Committee of one to find a man.

Ald. McAvoy moved to reconsider the vote by which the Council decided to elect a successor to Ald. Schintz.

The motion was lost—yeas, 9; nays, 24.

Ald. Holden moved, and continued to move at intervals, that the Clerk be instructed to pass the hat.

The hat having been passed, Ald. Schaffner was declared duly elected, having received 27 votes.

HARRISON STREET BRIDGE.

Ald. Batcham presented a petition from property owners on Harrison street, asking for a bridge and viaduct over the river at Harrison street, and requested its reference to the Board of Public Works.

Ald. Otis offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby, instructed to make the plans for a bridge over the river at Harrison street, and include the estimate for the cost of same in their estimate for the next annual appropriation bill.

GAS.

Ald. Sherwood presented a communication from the incorporators of the Metropolitan Gas Company, asking permission to lay gas pipe and distribute gas.

It was referred to the Committee on Gas Lights.

A petition from the Mutual Gas Light Company, to the same effect, was similarly disposed of.

LAMPS AND SIDEWALKS.

Ald. Woodman asked the passage of orders directing the Board of Public Works to erect sidewalks and lamp-posts on Illinois street, and lamp-posts on North Water street.

They were referred to the Board of Public Works.

WELLS STREET BRIDGE—WHY NOT?

Ald. Busse asked the passage of an order directing the Board of Public Works to report what action, if any, had been taken on the erection of Wells street bridge.

It was passed.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

Ald. Holden presented the following amendment to the fire ordinance, which was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

An ordinance to amend Section 24 of Chapter 9 of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance for revising and consolidating the General Ordinances of the City of Chicago," passed Oct. 29, 1866. Be and the same is hereby amended, by adding the following clauses to the end of said section: "*Provided*, however, that the premises hereinafter described may be used for the dockage and sale of lumber: Beginning on lake shore, at North line of Indiana street, and thence west to the west line of St. Clair street, and thence south on west line of St. Clair street to the south line of North Water street; thence to the east line of Water Lot No. 24, in Kinzie's Addition; thence south on east line of said Water Lot to the north bank of the Chicago River; thence east along the North Branch of Chicago River to water line of Lake Michigan; thence north to place of beginning. Also beginning at a point on South Branch of Chicago River, 300 feet east of the east line of Michigan avenue (extended) and running thence due north to a point where the north line of Randolph street (if extended) would intersect said line running south from the Chicago River; thence due east on said north line of Randolph street (if extended) to water line of Lake Michigan; thence north on said water line of Lake Michigan to south branch of mouth of Chicago river, thence west to place of beginning."

LESSEES OF SCHOOL LANDS.

The report of the Committee on Schools on the petition of John A. Tyrrell and others, recommending the passage of a resolution directing the law department to prepare an ordinance relative to the lessees of school lands in the burnt district, was taken up and concurred in, and the resolution passed.

VACATION OF QUINCY STREET.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division, relative to the vacation of Quincy street, was taken up, and the ordinance for the same referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

TRACK ON COLOGNE STREET.

The report of the Committee on Railroads was taken up, with an ordinance granting permission to Charnley Bros. to lay a track on Cologne street, and the ordinance referred for engrossment.

TRACK ON ARCHER AVENUE.

An ordinance granting Alexander Bell and James Turner to lay a track on Archer avenue was taken up for engrossment.

Ald. McAvoy here assumed the Chair.

THE OLD BRIDEWELL LOT.

Ald. Daggy said that at the last meeting of the Council the Committee on Schools presented a report recommending the Comptroller to advertise for bids for the old Bridewell lot. On consulting with the Comptroller they had produced a map, and the Comptroller had recommended that the Council advertise for the lease of the ground for five years. He therefore moved to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Committee was adopted.

The motion prevailed, and the report was placed on file.

Ald. Daggy then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the City Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to advertise for bids for the sale of the old Bridewell lot, and the seventy two and one-half feet north of it, as a whole, or for parts thereof, as represented by a subdivisional map hereto attached, on casual time, at seven per centum per annum interest; that he also advertise for bids for the rent of the same for the term of five years, in whole or in part, according to said subdivisional map, and that he report all bids hereby received to this Council.

THE C. C. & I. C.

The special order of the evening, the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, was then taken up.

Ald. Gill wanted the Clerk to read the ordinance through, which desire was eventually gratified.

Ald. Gill said the ordinance from which this was the outgrowth had been before the Council for eighteen months. The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road was built as far as Dalton. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Road was under contract to be built by Oct. 1. The objections to the road were almost entirely removed. Provisions were fixed by Section 6, rendering it easy for the parties injured to recover damages. He therefore moved that the report of the Committee be concurred in, and the engrossment waived.

Ald. Clowry offered an amendment to the ordinance which was accepted by Ald. Gill.

The ordinance, with the amendment, is as follows:

SEC. 1. That permission and authority be and are hereby given to the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company, and to its successors, to put down, construct, and maintain a railroad with a single or double track, and all necessary switches and turnouts, in that part of Rockwell street, in the City of Chicago, to-wit: From the intersection of said Rockwell street with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway to the northern terminus of said Rockwell street south of Kinzie street; hence from the northern terminus of said Rockwell street parallel with the track of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company as now laid, to a point where the same will intersect Kinzie street, but at no greater distance from the track of the Northwestern Railway Company than is hereby authorized at Rockwell street, and also upon Kinzie street, from Western avenue to Halsted street, and also upon Depot place from Ashland avenue to Ada street, such track or tracks to be laid on the west half of said Rockwell street, and as near as practicable to the east line of the present right of way of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and said track or tracks on Kinzie street to be laid as near as practicable to the south track of said Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and said track or tracks to be laid on the north side of Depot place, and, with the wall hereinafter mentioned, to occupy no more than thirty feet on the north side of Depot place, and said tracks, switches and turnouts shall occupy no more than thirty feet of any of said streets. And the right and privilege is hereby granted to said Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company to cross all intervening streets and alleys between the points above designated, subject, however, to the direction of the Board of Public Works of said city in the construction of said tracks, and the paving and keeping in repair of so much of said streets, alleys, and crossings as may be occupied by said Railway Company with its tracks, switches, and turnouts. *Provided, however*, that said Railway Company be hereby required to sink its tracks along Rockwell street below the natural surface at least four feet, wherever there is no impediment in the way of such depression.

SEC. 2. Said Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company, and its successors, are hereby authorized to run their cars over and along said tracks with steam, or such other motive power as such companies may deem best, subject, however, to all general ordinances of the City of Chicago as to Railroad Companies similarly situated.

SEC. 3. Convenient crossings shall be made and maintained by said company where said track or tracks cross any street or alley within the limits of said city, according to the directions of the Board of Public Works of said city. The permission and authority herein granted are upon the express condition that the said Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company shall erect viaducts over the said tracks at Leavitt, Paulina, Lincoln, and Madison streets, within one year from the passage of this ordinance, and shall annually thereafter erect two viaducts in each year over its said tracks, and the Board of Public Works shall, in each year, or before the first day of January, designate the streets over which such viaducts, and approaches thereto, shall be constructed, and such viaducts to be built in such manner as the said Board of Public Works shall direct. *Provided, however*, That the said viaduct or viaducts shall have approaches thereto on either side thereof, with the proper area walls on either side of such approaches, said approaches to have an elevation of not more than one foot to every forty feet in length thereof, and that said approach to said viaduct or viaducts shall likewise be erected and built by and at the expense of said Railroad Company.

SEC. 4. Said Railway Company shall have no right to lay or use any track on Depot place until it shall have first erected a brick or stone wall ten (10) feet in height and twelve inches in thickness, south of their proposed tracks along Depot place, from the east line of Ashland avenue to the west line of Ada street (the south line of said wall to be not more than thirty feet south of the north line of Depot place), said wall to be so built under the direction of said Board of Public Works and to be kept by said Company in good repair during its occupancy of said Depot place. The permission and authority hereby granted are upon the further express condition that the said Company shall proceed in good faith, and without delay, to claim and prosecute its rights, and to lay and use its tracks upon Kinzie street as permitted by this ordinance, and the permission to use a part of Depot place, and all rights and privileges herein granted on Depot place shall cease when the right of said Company to lay said tracks along that part of Kinzie street between Ashland avenue and Ada street shall have been established or secured and its tracks laid and used thereon, or a reasonable time for that purpose shall have elapsed.

SEC. 5. The privileges hereby granted shall be subject to all general ordinances that are now or may hereafter be in force concerning railroads in the City of Chicago.

SEC. 6. The permission and authority hereby granted are upon the further express condition that the said Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company shall and will forever indemnify and save harmless the City of Chicago against and from any and all damages, judgments, decrees, and costs and expenses of same which it may suffer or which may be recovered or obtained against said city for or by reason of the granting of such privileges and authority or for or by reason of, or growing out of, or resulting from the passage of this ordinance, or any matter or thing connected therewith or with the exercise by said company of the privileges hereby granted.

SEC. 7. The permission and authority herein granted are upon the further express condition that said railroad company shall, and will within three years from the time that said company shall lay down and construct said track or tracks upon said streets, commence and prosecute in good faith, in some court of competent jurisdiction, proceedings for the ascertainment of and the making of compensation for all legal damages that may be suffered by any person or persons in their property or possessions by reason of such laying down and construction of such track or tracks, or any part thereof; and that having so commenced such proceedings, said railroad company shall prosecute the same in good faith, without unreasonable delay, to completion. *Provided*, that this section shall not apply to any property or possessions, the owner of, or party interested in which shall not have claimed such compensation within said three years.

SEC. 8. The permission and authority herein granted are upon the further express condition, to wit: That said Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Co. shall permit any corporation, person or persons duly authorized by ordinance of said city to construct side-tracks to intersect any track or tracks of said railroad company, within the limits of said city, for the purpose of conveying property to and from said railroad to any warehouse, lumber yard, coal yard, or manufactory situated within one thousand (1,000) feet of such railroad, and upon reasonable compensation being made therefor, shall, at all times, permit the owners or lessees of any such side-track, or the consignees of any property, to take the cars containing such property to him or them consigned, to any such warehouse, lumber-yard, coal yard, or manufactory, situated upon any such side track; and any person conducting or carrying on any such warehouse, lumber yard, coal yard, or manufactory, shall be entitled to have any property taken from any such warehouse, lumber yard, coal yard, or manufactory over any such side track, to or upon the track of said railroad, under the directions and regulations of said Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company, without unreasonable delay. *Provided, however*, That any cars so taken shall be returned without any unnecessary delay.

SEC. 9. The permission and authority hereby granted are, in consideration of, and upon the further express condition that said Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company shall, as soon as said company can be compelled, and without unnecessary delay, construct and forever maintain a swing or drawbridge across the West Branch of the south Branch of the Chicago River, at the point or place where the track of said Company crosses said stream in said City of Chicago; such bridge or draw to be of sufficient length to admit the free passage of all boats and vessels navigating said stream; said bridge to be built in accordance with the directions of the Board of Public Works of said city; and said permission and authority are granted upon the further express condition, that said Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company shall permit and allow the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company (or, in the event that said Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, or said Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, shall not accept of the privileges hereby granted, then any other railroad company in the place of the company that shall so decline to accept) to use the said tracks hereby authorized to be laid, and also those authorized to be laid by an ordinance of the Common Council of the city of Chicago, passed Oct. 1, 1866, entitled "An Ordinance concerning the Chicago & Great Eastern Railway Company," jointly with said Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company, and to lay tracks upon and across any lands owned, leased, or occupied by said Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company necessary to the enjoyment of the privileges hereby granted, upon such fair and equitable terms as may be agreed upon by said companies, and, in the event that said companies cannot agree upon such terms, the same shall be settled and determined by three disinterested persons, one to be selected by said Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company, one to be named by such other company as may desire to use said tracks, and the third to be selected by said two persons, and the terms and conditions which shall be fixed and determined by said persons so selected, or by a majority of said persons, shall be the terms and conditions upon which said companies respectively shall use and occupy said tracks, and lay tracks upon and across any of said lands; and said railroad companies, the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, or such other railroad company or companies that may be allowed the use of said tracks in the place of the said last-named companies, or either of them, shall have the same privilege to run cars upon and across said streets and alleys as are herein given to said Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company, and shall be subject to all the terms, conditions, and restrictions of this ordinance.

The motion to waive the engrossment was lost, and the ordinance was referred for engrossment, and made the special order for Monday evening.

Following is the vote by which the Council refused to waive the engrossment:

Yeas—Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Tracy, Bailey, Clowry, Batcham, Powell, Holden, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Buehler, McGrath, Schaffner, Clarke, Ogden, Woodman, Mr. President—25.

Nays—Schmitz, Hickey, Cullerton, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Busse—8.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

THE CHICAGO & LA SALLE ROAD.

The report of the Committee on Railroads and the ordinance concerning the Chicago & La Salle Railroad Company were taken up.

Ald. Clowry offered the following amendment to the ordinance:

SECTION 10. The rights and privileges hereby granted are upon the further express conditions that the La Salle & Chicago Railroad Company shall purchase and pay for the same from all the owners of resident property who may desire to sell the same, the property which they respectively now own, fronting upon any street, before it lays its tracks upon the part of said street, in front of said property, and, in case the property-owners above referred to and said railroad company cannot agree upon the value of said premises, as above stated, then said property owners shall select one person, said railroad company one person, and said two men so selected shall select a third person, and said three persons so selected shall be, and are hereby, constituted a Committee of Arbitration, and who shall appraise the value of said premises within thirty days after said appointment, and the appraisement and decision of said three persons shall be final and binding upon said Railroad Company and upon said property-owners, the term "fronting" shall be held to include both fronts of corner lots.

Ald. Clarke moved to strike out the word "resident."

The lobby here rose in silent astonishment and admiration.

Ald. Holden moved, as a substitute, Section 8, as originally reported by the Committee.

Ald. Clarke moved to strike out the words "where they respectively now reside."

Alderman Holden said the following was what he intended:

The rights and privileges hereby granted are upon the further express conditions that the LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company shall purchase (and pay for the same) from all resident owners who may desire to sell the same, the property upon which they respectively now reside fronting upon any street, before it lays its tracks upon the part of said street in front of said property, and in case the property-owners above referred to and said Railroad Company cannot agree upon the value of said premises, as above stated, then the said property-owners shall select one person, said Railroad Company one person, and the two so selected shall select a third person, and said three persons so selected shall be, and are hereby, constituted a Committee of Arbitration, and who shall appraise the value of said premises within thirty (30) days after said appointment, and the appraisement and decision of said three persons, or a majority of such three persons, shall be final and binding upon said Railroad Company, and upon said property owners, the term "fronting" shall be held to include both fronts of corner lots.

Ald. Batcham contended that the whole ordinance was a fraud and misshappen.

The Council then adjourned.

Arrest of Railroad Robbers.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 18.—This afternoon Detective Hare, of this city, arrested two men named James Anderson and Geo. Lake, *alias* George Orr, who have been robbing cars on the Pan Handle Railroad for the past six months. A large amount of stolen goods was also recovered.

—William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., is suing the Eastern Railroad for $30,000 damages received at the Revere disaster.

MESSRS. HESING AND RASTER.

Their Remarks at the Republican State Committee Meeting.

Wherein Everything Is Not "Satisfactory" and in the "Best Order" in the Party.

Translated from the Illinois Staats Zeitung of Monday, March 18.

On Friday last, the Republican State Central Committee met for the purpose of fixing a place and date for the meeting of the State Convention. As usual, quite a number of members of the party, from all parts of the State, were present, and before the Committee engaged in the work for which it was called together, an informal meeting was held, in which forty to fifty persons took part. The meeting was called for the purpose of obtaining free expression of opinion upon the questions that affect the welfare of the party; and, to this end, the Chairman of each of the Congressional Committees was called upon to give the views and opinions entertained by the people in his immediate neighborhood. This exchange of opinion was not intended to be of a public nature, and, as a consequence, the Republican papers (*Staats-Zeitung, Republican, Post, Journal*, and *Mail*), did not report the same. But, as the "Liberal Democratic" papers—*Times* and TRIBUNE—have made public what their reporters were able to hear, we are not now in duty bound to refrain from publishing a more correct report.

After a number of gentlemen had expressed their opinions upon the leading questions of the day, and their probable bearing upon the future success of the good old party, the conclusion was arrived at that everything was satisfactory and in the best of order. At this stage of the proceedings Mr. A. C. Hesing obtained the floor, and opened his remarks by saying that "everything was not in order." He proceeded, in a somewhat lengthy and very forcible speech, to point out wherein mistakes had been made by the native-born Republicans, and the success of the party endangered. He referred to the mad course pursued by the American Republican press after the fire—which reduced the North Side to ashes,—to keep down and ruin the German element, and, turning to Mr. Wilson, of the *Evening Journal*, he condemned the unwarrantable and malicious attack upon the Germans,—for which the so-called riot of Jan. 15 was made a pretext,—and asked if such conduct was instrumental in harmonizing and strengthening the German Republicans of the First Congressional District, who constitute more than one-half of the Republican vote. He next alluded to the course taken in regard to the charges against the City Government, and how the German Aldermen were made scapegoats of, how the great thieves who were elected on the reform ticket of 1869 were allowed to escape punishment through Church influence; how the pious Americans attended church on Sunday and prayed to have his sins forgiven, so that he can commit greater ones during the week. He also called attention to the Temperance law, and the course taken by the American Republicans. He thought that it was the same old Know-Nothingism, as of old, coming to the surface again; how vile names, such as "bummers" and "scallawags," were applied to the German element, and how they were told to adapt themselves to American ideas. But he would tell them that there was no such thing as an American nationality, and would not be, so long as at least a quarter of a million immigrants arrived yearly in a country which contained only about one-eighth of native-born citizens. The Germans did not recognize such a nationality; that they were not strangers in the land, but members and co-workers of the great American nation. He thought that this Temperance law deprived the people of their personal liberty, and, as a consequence, not only the Germans, but all were interested in opposing it.

Close attention was paid by all present, as the speaker was giving his views on these questions, and on some of those present "long faces" were observed.

Mr. Raster hereupon took the floor, and said that a great majority of the American press blindly indorsed the law. Their whole argument was that drunkenness was a great evil, and caused much suffering, and that *somebody* must be held responsible for it; and the saloon-keeper was thought to be the man. He insisted that Mr. Wilson, the editor of the *Evening Journal*, who was present, never read the law through, and, notwithstanding this, claimed in his paper that none but loafers and saloon-bummers talked against it.

Mr. Raster asked Mr. Wilson if it was true, but only received as an answer that "his friend, Mr. R., did not know how well-read a man he was."

It is not necessary to repeat in detail all the different arguments used, as our readers are well acquainted with them, but perhaps it is well to state that Messrs. Hesing and Raster very clearly pointed out the political effect this law would have, and that it was necessary to either repeal or amend the law. Mr. Hesing declared that, unless the law was repealed or amended before the State Convention assembled, he would introduce a resolution in the Convention opposing the law, and, in that way, have the Republican party commit itself either for or against it, and take the consequences.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Hesing referred to the feeling which the Germans entertained in regard to the attack of the American press and United States Senators upon Carl Schurz as a "Prussian." The stand which Mr. Schurz has taken in regard to the sale of war material to the French Government is not indorsed by a large number of the Germans. They think Mr. S. did not ask for the investigation at the proper time, which opinion the *Staats-Zeitung* also entertains; but the moment the old Know-Nothingism showed itself, and his opponents assailed him because he was a foreigner, the sympathies of his German fellow-citizens were enlisted in his favor. The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* has on various occasions severely criticised Schurz' action in regard to the sale of arms to France, but was forced to defend him as soon as Senator Carpenter attacked him as a foreigner, and in this we are no doubt sustained by every German Republican.

In this connection we must now refer to Linegar, of Egypt. He talked in general terms on the political situation, but particularly referred to the sale of arms to France. He claimed that the investigation was only instituted by Sumner and Schurz for political effect and would prove nothing, and that Schurz did not act the part of an American Senator, but that of an agent of Prussia.

At this moment Mr. Raster took the floor (white with rage as the Chicago *Times*, not without truth, states), and strongly protested against the use of such language, and thought that it should not be tolerated. He said: "Mr. Schurz and I are not friends, and I have severely criticised his position upon the sale of arms question, not because I did not consider him right in claiming that it was a violation of the laws, but because he did not ask for the investigation at the proper time. On the main question Mr. Schurz is perfectly right. Yes, my friends, the sale of arms to France was a wrong of the blackest kind. It is similar to the charges we make against England, and, if President Grant understands his duty, he must remove Secretary Belknap."

Mr. Linegar replied that it was none of our business to inquire if the neutrality laws had been violated, so long as Prussia had found no fault, and had asked for no investigation.

To this Mr. Raster rejoined: "Supposing he saw a thief take Mr. Linegar's pocketbook, and he (Linegar) did not know it, would it not be his duty to tell him of it, and stop the thief?"

Before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Hesing again obtained the floor, and suggested the propriety of not instructing the delegates from Illinois to the Philadelphia Convention.

RELIEF FURNISHED.

Aggregate Issues of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society to March 2, 1872.

The following tabulated statement shows the number of yards of unmade goods, number of house-keeping articles, number of articles of wearing material, amount of bedding, and tons of fuel, issued by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society to March 2, 1872:

UNMADE GOODS.	
Sheeting, yards	250,000
Prints, yards	250,000
Lining, yards	150,000
Wool flannel, yards	100,000
Cotton flannel, yards	90,000
Bleached cotton, yards	30,000
Alpaca, yards	10,000
Water-proof, yards	7,000
Total Yards	887,000
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.	
Pieces of crockery	35,008
Chairs, number	27,579
Stoves	11,130
Tables, number	8,259
Wash tubs, number	6,862
Wash boards, number	5,741
Pails, number	3,509
Total articles	98,073
WEARING MATERIAL—MADE UP.	
Articles of women's wear	109,634
Articles of men's wear	96 068
Articles of children's wear	77,403
Pairs of shoes	55,946
Total articles	339,069
BEDDING	
Blankets	60,840
Mattresses	21,116
Bedsteads	14,839
Comforts	8,573
Total pieces	105,368
FUEL	
Coal, tons	30,120

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, March 18.

CITY PROPERTY.

Webster av, w of Racine road, 24 ft to alley, dated March [illegible]; consideration, $700.

Webster av, w of Racine road, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 14; consideration, $700.

Lot 5 in Boake's Block 5, of w ½, s e ¼, Sec 6, 39, 14, dated March 5; consideration, $600.

Kossuth st, bet Budden st and Wentworth av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 10; consideration, $2,100.

Webster av, w of Racine road, s f, 48 ft to alley, dated March 5; consideration, $1,560.

Webster av, w of Racine road, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 5; consideration, $760.

Webster av, w of Racine road, s front, 24 ft to alley, dated March 5; consideration, $760.

Lot 26, in Block 3, in David S. Lee's Addition, dated March 9; consideration, $700.

Fourth av, near Harrison st, e front, 24½ ft to alley, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 4 and 5, in Block 6, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Dec. 29, 1871; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 45, in Lull & Meyers, w ½ Block 1, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated March 16; consideration, $400.

Lot 3, in Block 26, Ogden's Addition, dated March 7; consideration, $1,100.

Rumsey st, 263 ft, s of Division st, w front, 25x125 ft, dated March 12; consideration, $800.

Burling st, bet Webster av and Sophia st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb 21; consideration, $500.

Lot 30, in Boake's Block 5, of w ½, s e ¼, Sec 6, 39, 14, dated March 7; consideration, $350.

Lot 31, in Boake's Block 5, of w ½, s e ¼, Sec 6, 39, 14, dated March 7; consideration, $350.

Keith st, bet Chicago av and Second st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 21, 1871; consideration, $850.

Lot 45, in Block 63, Section 19, 39, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $700.

Webster av, w of Racine road, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 14; consideration, $700.

Webster av, w of Racine road, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 14; consideration, $700.

The premises No 46 and 48 Hamilton av, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $4,000.

Lots 56 and 57, in Block 1, of w ½, and Sub Block 5, of E ½ Block 15, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 18; consideration, $1,250.

West Twelfth st, 150 ft, e of Laflin st, s f, 30x106½ ft, with building, dated March 1; consideration, $21,000.

Lot 44, in Block 17, s e ¼ Sec. 17, 39, 14, on May st, near Taylor, dated March 18; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 49, in Campbell's Lots 2, 3, 4, etc., in Block 4, Rockwell's Addition, dated March 15; consideration, $800.

Lot 50, in Campbell's Lots 2, 3, 4, etc., in Block 4, Rockwell's Addition, dated March 18; consideration, $800.

Michigan av, 447 ft n of Sixteenth st, w f, 48x175 ft, dated March 16; consideration, $14,000.

The premises No. 60 Vincennes av, dated March 16; consideration, $9,000.

Lots 39 and 40, in Block 1, and Lot 34, in Block 3, in Bauwen & Hoffmann's Addition, dated March 14; consideration, $2,800.

Lots 29 and 30, in Block 1, of a 10 acres of e ½ e ½ s w ¼ Sec. 14, 39, 13, dated March 14; consideration, $800.

Bissau st, east of Noble st, s f, 25 ft, to alley, with building, dated March 16; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 5, of Lots 154 to 188, in Bronson's Addition, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 42, in Block 3, in Assessor's e ½ n w ¼ Sec. 8, 39, 14, dated March 18; consideration, $1,650.

South Water st, n e corner of Michigan av, s f, and ½ of 75x130 ft, with und ½ of n ½ Lot 5, in Block 40, Original Town, being e f on Clinton st, between Washington and Madison sts, dated March 6; consideration, $43,000.

Lot 37, in Block 35, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 16; consideration, $600.

Fourth st, s w cor of Armour st, n f, 25x119 feet, dated March 9; consideration, $1,000.

S ½ Lot 21, in Block 2, in Myrick's Second Addition, dated March 11; consideration, $2,000.

Walsh st, bet May and Fisk sts, s f, 24 ft, dated March 16; consideration, $850.

Lot 10, in Block 2, n of Erie st, of Assessor's e ½ nw ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated March 4; consideration, $810.

Lot 11, in Block 2, n of Erie st, of Assessor's e ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated March 4; consideration, $810.

Burling st, s of Centre st, w f, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $850.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Two acres (except sts) in nw ¼ of Block 45, Sheffield's Addition, dated Dec. 15, 1871; consideration, $3,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

25x141 feet on Brook st, in Block 8, Cleaverville, dated Nov. 2, 1871; consideration, $6,500.

Lot 34, in Dunaway's Block 1 of Pryor's n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 22, consideration, $525.

Lot 10, in Block 3, in Heintz's s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 8, in Block 2, of Bogue's Second Addition, dated March 11; consideration, $1,500.

Michigan av, bet 57th and 58th sts, e f, 600x170 ft, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $28,000.

Undivided ⅛ Lot 7, in Block 18, of Egandale, dated March 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 61, in Larned & Plumb's s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Dec. 5, 1871; consideration, $575.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

10 acres in n e ¼ of Sec 36, 40, 13, dated March 1; consideration, $25,000.

THE LAW COURTS.

An Interesting Commercial Law Question Decided—The Liability of Common Carriers.

Acquittal of George Dresser—The Female Highway Robbers Found Guilty.

The Circuit Court.

COMMERCIAL LAW LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Judge Tree yesterday declared his opinion upon an action of assumpsit, in which John C. Knowles and others were plaintiffs against The Anchor Line Transportation Company. The case was submitted to the Court upon an agreed statement of facts. The defendant was declared against as a common carrier, for not safely carrying some goods from the city of Philadelphia to the city of Chicago, and delivering them to the plaintiffs in accordance with its undertaking so to do. The defendant pleaded that it received, and was to transport the goods upon certain terms and conditions, consented to by the shipper, in consideration of which consent alone the undertaking to carry the goods was made. (This was upon the bill of lading.) The defendants, by plea, also averred the safe arrival of the goods at Chicago on the 8th day of October, 1871, their discharge from the propeller on that day upon defendant's dock, their storage in its warehouse, and the destruction of the warehouse and its contents (including plaintiff's goods) in the late general conflagration.

The Court decided in favor of and gave judgment for plaintiff.

It appeared that the property sued for was shipped at Philadelphia by James S. Mason & Co., on board a vessel of the Anchor Line, to be transported to Chicago, the shippers issuing the bill; the goods were duly transported to Chicago, where they arrived at about on Sunday the 8th of October, 1871; the vessel at once proceeded to her wharf and to her accustomed warehouse delivered her freight, doing this, according to the custom of the port, forthwith. The goods were delivered at about 3 o'clock of the 8th; were safely warehoused in a place proper for the purpose, but that at about 3 o'clock of the morning, by reason of a general conflagration which occurred upon that day, these goods and a large part of the city of Chicago were consumed, which destruction, because of its large influence, could not have been stayed by any care or diligence of the defendant. Plaintiff introduced the bill of lading, with a condition that the defendant should not be liable for any loss or damage from the effects of fire, nor for loss or damage to any article carried, from the effects of fire; nor for loss or damage on any article or property whatever by fire or other casualty while in transit or while in depots or places of transhipment, or at depots or landings at points of delivery; nor for loss or damage by fire, collision, the dangers of navigation while on seas, etc.; and that the liability of the defendant, as a common carrier, should terminate on the arrival of the goods or property at the station or depot of delivery, and that the defendant should be only liable as a warehouseman thereafter, and that unless the goods should be removed by the consignee from the station or depot of delivery within twenty-four hours after their arrival, they might be removed and stored by the company at the owner's expense and risk.

On the part of the defendants, it was urged that, the bill of lading having been accepted, it was *prima facie* evidence of contract, wherefore the plaintiff was bound by its conditions; and, secondly, that, having carried the goods, and put them upon a safe dock, the liability of the defendant as a common carrier had ceased, the loss having been occasioned by fire.

The Court, in delivering judgment, examined the condition of the rigid law binding common carriers, and examined the later authorities, and deduced from all of these that the carrier must do something more than produce a receipt containing restrictions upon his common law liability, in order to relieve himself from such liability, for it cannot be inferred merely from the silence of the consignor that he has assented to the terms of the receipt, but he is presumed to stand upon his legal rights until he is shown to have expressly consented to abandon them. This the carrier must show by some affirmative evidence. As to the question of delivery of the goods upon the dock, the court held a carrier by water must give immediate notice of the arrival to the consignee, and in the meantime protect the goods.

NEW SUITS.

The Catholic Bishop of Chicago yesterday brought suit against John and Jacob Stephani, claiming, in assumpsit, $15,000. It is understood that this suit has some connection with the property on the southwest corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets, which the defendants have long been the lessees of.

—Against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; an action on the case was commenced, the plaintiff, Solomon Sroup, claiming $2,500.

The Criminal Court.

THE BRIDEWELL MANSLAUGHTER CASE—ACQUITTAL OF DRESSER.

George Dresser, some time about August last, caused the death of an inmate of the Bridewell; he struck him upon the head with a heavy implement, to reduce him to subjection, and effectually succeeded in his purpose. The young man died, and that had exceeded the purpose so much that Dresser was incarcerated. Dresser had been a bailiff in our Courts. Dresser was yesterday tried. The trial occupied a few moments, and then came an acquittal.

When the fire occurred the accused was in jail; he might have escaped, but he did not; he delivered himself to the Sheriff as soon as it was known that the Sheriff had a place to lodge him.

FEMALE HIGHWAY ROBBERS.

Julia Quinn and Lizzie Melon, young women who had on a recent Saturday evening left the County Jail, where each of them had served out a sentence of three months' duration, on the following Sunday ventured upon the Madison Street Railway track. There these girls met a servant-girl by the name of O'Brien and choked and robbed her of $43. They denied their guilt and yesterday stood trial. Being tried, they were found guilty, but discovered to be under age. Each of them was therefore sentenced to the County Jail for a second term of three months.

The County Court.

A QUESTION OF SANITY.

Richard Hamilton, attorney and counsellor at law, but more intimately connected with the real estate business, was yesterday taken into court that a jury might pass upon the question of his insanity. It appeared that Mr. Hamilton's brain has been softening during the past six months. He left for Jacksonville last evening.

The Superior Court.

EJECTMENT.

An action of ejectment has been commenced by Walter L. Peck and others against N. P. Iglehart, for the possession of parts of Lots 2 and 3, in Block 10, Fractional Section 15 Addition, which fronts on Van Buren street.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Regular Meeting of the Commissioners—A Requisition to be Made Upon the Governor for 300 Muskets, and Ammunition to Match, for the use of the Police Department.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. Present, Commissioners Sheridan, Rehm, and Chadwick.

The Superintendent of Police reported that Policeman Volker had committed suicide by shooting himself. The particulars have already been published in THE TRIBUNE.

The Superintendent submitted the following communication:

GENTLEMEN: In view of the fact that nearly all of the muskets in the possession of the Police Department were destroyed by the great fire of October last, and in anticipation of the ordinary number of strikes taking place during the coming spring and summer (many of which heretofore having been accompanied with more or less riotous proceedings)—if we should have any during the present year owing to the large amount of work in every department that will be going on, and the great influx of workmen from abroad, it is probable that they would be of greater magnitude than any we have had to encounter heretofore; and to provide against any trouble that may arise in the contingency of a serious riot, also as well for the moral effect that would be produced upon persons instigating riotous proceedings by the knowledge that the city authorities had ample means at their command to repel all such riotous conduct, I would recommend that a requisition be made upon His Excellency, Governor Palmer, for 300 muskets and accoutrements, and 10,000 rounds of ball cartridge, to be under the control and for the use of the Police Department.

Commissioner Sheridan asked if 300 muskets were sufficient to arm the whole force.

The Superintendent replied that they would arm as many men as could be turned out.

The President suggested that the Board sign the document, and refer it to the Mayor, he being the proper person to present it to the Governor.

It was so referred.

Policeman Householder, of the Lake street squad, was charged with inattention to duty. One man called another a bad name and was knocked down. He jumped up, seized a brick, and was about to raise a lump on the other fellow's head, when Householder stopped him. As soon as he saw the officer, the man called upon him to arrest his assailant, but the blue coat refused to do so, because he had not seen the blow struck. Hence this arraignment before the Board. The charge was dismissed.

Candidates for the position of policeman were then examined, and the following were selected to serve in that capacity, subject, of course, to a physical examination: Michael Quinlan, Alex. H. Thorn, Lyman Lewis, Nelson M. Chapman, Pat. Miniter, August Kelter, C. A. Johnson.

The Board then adjourned.

The Culture of Trees.

In order to escape the disappointment of planting trees which prove to be worthless, it is essential that the trees should be procured from parties thoroughly reliable and responsible, and who are prepared to guarantee against failure or dissatisfaction. Such a man is Mr. E. F. Curtis, of Freeport, Illinois, a talented horticulturist who numbers among his customers in Chicago such well-known citizens as Judge Jameson, Thomas J. Turner, Hon. L. J. Farwell, A. D. Titsworth, E. P. Layton, and others; while among his Freeport townsmen who have had dealings with him, Mr. Curtis is authorized to refer to Hon. H. C. Burchard, Hon. John H. Adams, Mayor Cronkrite, General Smith D. Atkins, and many others, all of whom bear witness to his integrity and intelligence in all horticultural matters. All of Mr. Curtis' trees, excepting those of forest growth, are supplied from the celebrated Western New York nurseries. He is the editor and publisher of the *Western Horticulturist*, which is supplied gratuitously to his patrons, who may address him at Freeport, or at his office on the corner of Canal and Madison streets in this city.

Important to Lawyers.

The *Chicago Legal News* of Saturday contains a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the proof of hand-writing by comparison, Judge Blatchford's decision overruling all the special pleas of General Butler justifying the taking of private property as Commander-in-Chief of New Orleans, and the new Illinois Practice Act of 86 Sections. The subscription price of the *Legal News* is only $2 00 per annum. The *News* seems to have increased in spirit since the fire. This week it is out in 12 instead of 8 pages.

Personal.

Anyone knowing anything of Carrie E. Helmling, who left her home, No. 276 West Twelfth street, one week ago last Saturday, will confer a favor on her parents by communicating with them at the above number. She is 13 years old, has light hair, blue eyes, low forehead, face freckled; is very talkative, and uses good language. Had on a Scotch plaid dress and water-proof cloak and red and white woolen hood when last seen.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

Call attention of the trade to their stock of Domestics, Dress Goods, Woollens, White Goods and Notions. Have full lines in each department, and make the lowest prices of the market.

Call and examine goods and prices before purchasing.

124 MICHIGAN-AV. (Just south of Madison-st.)

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 283 and 285 Wabash-av., (Cor. of Van Buren-st.),

Invite the attention of buyers to the largest stock of Boots and Shoes Ever offered in Chicago. We continue to manufacture our CELEBRATED CUSTOM WORK!

All omnibuses to and from the West Side pass our door.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

PAINTS AND COLORS.

Heath & Milligan, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD, Zinc and Colors, HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING, 170 & 172 East Randolph-st.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

Dr. MARSH'S Radical Cure Truss Office is the only place in the city you can get a Truss adjusted which is warranted to fit, and to retain your Rupture. Our Patent Radical Cure Truss cures Rupture when properly applied and our directions are followed. All kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, Weak Ankles, &c., accurately made and adjusted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, southeast corner Eighteenth and State-sts.

WANTED.

HORSES WANTED.

The Depot Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, desires to buy in open market, commencing immediately, 325 CAVALRY HORSES.

The horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, and from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

A fair price will be paid for each horse according to its value.

Any number from one upward will be received, until the required number is purchased.

By authority of the Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri. [illegible] Dep'ty Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A., C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.

OFFICE C. Q. M. DEPT. MO., FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, March 14, 1872.

REAL ESTATE.

Business Property

$60,000—Wabash-av., lot 40x170, and improvements, near Harrison-st.

$36,000—Wabash-av., lot 40x170, and improvements, near Harrison-st.

$40,000—Wabash-av., lot 44x170, and improvements, near Hubbard-court.

The above property is located in the blocks adjoining the burnt district, and paying a good rental, and will be sold on long time for a large portion of the purchase money. Apply to C. B. FIELD & CO., 413 Wabash-av.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES, FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY.

Chas. Gossage & Co. (Successors to Ross & Gossage.)

We open this morning a very complete stock of Hosiery & Underwear, of the best English and Continental manufacture, consisting of full lines of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cotton, Lisle, Balbriggan, Silk & Llama Hose; Llama Gauze, Gossamer, and Silk Vests and Drawers, in all sizes and desirable qualities. Gentlemen's Super Stout Cotton Half Hose, of extra grade, from $1.50 per doz upward. Particular attention given to special orders for extra or irregular sizes. Also, Gentlemen's Ties, Cravats, Silk and Linen Hdkfs., Braces, Kid and Dogskin Gloves, &c., &c.

PARASOLS, In all the new and popular styles of this season.

"Harris Kid Gloves."

235 & 237 WEST MADISON-ST, (Formerly at 106 & 108 State, 56 & 58 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO PAVING COMP'Y, No. 132 West Washington-st.

This Company is duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, and is now prepared to construct SIDEWALKS, PAVEMENTS IN STREETS, ALLEYS, COURTS, CELLARS, and AREAS, with CONCRETE PAVEMENT, COMPOSED OF Cuban Asphaltum AND Pure Crushed Rock, Under the Van Camp Patent, making the MOST DURABLE pavement in the world, not liable to decay, and absolutely Indestructible by Fire.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Letters Patent for this Pavement were issued to Dr. Van Camp, of Washington City, in 1867, and this Company have purchased and is sole owner of the right for Cook County.

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and all other persons are notified that any infringement upon this Patent will be promptly prosecuted in the United States Courts. JOHN McCAFFERY, Pres't.

Chicago, March 15, 1872.

NOTICE.

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Combines the original French patents, and twelve American improvements, which have been sustained by the United States Courts.

All parties are warned against manufacturing, buying, or using Fire Extinguishers of any kind, in which are employed water with carbonic acid gas, used as the extinguishing element, except those manufactured by our company, or others duly licensed and authorised by us, on pain of immediate prosecution for infringement.

J. H. Burch, John V. Farwell, Matthew Laflin, C. G. Hammond, F. J. Jacobs, J. R. Stillson, Directors Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company.

Hon. Edmund Burke, Hon. Charles Hitchcock, David A. Burr, Keller & Blake, West & Bond, Counsel.

I. O. O. F.

Wheeling into line and they keep coming. North Chicago and Palme Lodges, also Germania Camp, have procured elegant new equipments complete; and now old reliability, Duane Lodge, has ordered a first-class official embroidered regalia and paraphernalia, costing some $350. The above lodges lost their all by the great fire, and their regalia was manufactured by ALVIN S. WADHAMS, 463 West Madison-st., who now is prepared, having a large force of help, to fill orders, for all societies, at short notice, and in a first-class manner.

JOBPRINTING At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1872.

In reply to the "Additional Notice" of Brown & Bro., I will say that I am no doubt one of the parties that their attorneys are preparing the necessary papers for, mentioned in their "Additional Notice." I do not deny that I have put down in front of No. 227 Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts, sidewalk lights [made by one Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, as they so call it]. I am using it for three good reasons, in my judgment: It is better in its construction, superior in quantity of light given, and comes much cheaper than the pattern known as one Hyatt's, of New York. I ask reporters, experts, architects and property owners to call and see this light and judge for themselves of it, compared with that now in use here, and that was before the fire.

I am authorized by Hand & Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, both gentlemen of financial ability, to say that they are ready to take any quantity of contracts for this sidewalk light, and do it in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, as they have done mine, and fight it out on this or any other line that Brown & Bro. may choose, and give them their choice of weapons to their heart's content. A. BALLARD.

A Meeting of North Side Property-Holders Will be held at No. 73 Chicago av., on Tuesday evening next to take action against the North Evanston & Pacific Railroad projects. All interested are urgently requested to attend. By order of the Committee.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, recently held, it was resolved, "That the other Irish Temperance Societies of this city be requested to send delegates to a meeting to be held at Father Mathew's Temperance Hall, on Sunday, March 24, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m., with a view of calling a State Convention and forming a State Temperance Union. JOHN DURCAN, Sec.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS TO RENT. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. cor. Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, OFF NIGHTS, Michigan-av. Theatre. (Late Standard Hall.)

For Combinations, Concerts, Lectures, &c. Apply to Box Office from 10 to 12 a. m. J. H. ROSS, Lessee.

TO RENT.

The new and elegant brick store on State-st. near Lake-st. Can be finished in two weeks. SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO., 549 and 551 Broadway, N. York, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I. *Righted at Last.*

A NOVEL. With Illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo. Price, paper covers, $1.00; cloth, $1.50.

This is the first work of a young American lady, who has evidently a large share of talent and literary skill, and whose vivid pages have much of the charm of "Jane Eyre." The scene of the story is chiefly in Connecticut, and partly in New York City, and the characteristics of American country life, as well as of fashionable society, are strongly portrayed.

II. *Appleton's Hand Atlas of Modern Geography,*

IN 31 MAPS, exhibiting clearly the more important Physical Features of the Countries delineated, and noting all the Chief Places of Historical, Commercial, or Social Interest. Edited, with an Introduction on the Study of Geography, by the Rev. GEO. BUTLER, M. A. 1 vol., folio. Cloth. Price, $2.50.

III. *A Tale of Two Cities, Hard Times, and Additional Christmas Stories.*

Forming the eleventh volume of the "Handy Volume" Edition of the Works of DICKENS. Published in cloth, extra, handsomely stamped. 12mo. With Illustrations. Previously issued in this edition; "Pickwick Papers," 1 vol.; "Oliver Twist" and "Christmas Stories," 1 vol.; "Dombey and Son," 1 vol.; "Martin Chuzzlewit," 1 vol.; "Our Mutual Friend," 1 vol.; "Nicholas Nickleby," 1 vol.; "David Copperfield," 1 vol.; "Barnaby Rudge" and "Edwin Drood," 1 vol.; "Little Dorrit," 1 vol. The series to be completed in fourteen volumes. Price, 75c. per vol.

IV. *Beatrice.*

By JULIA KAVANAGH. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1.25. Forming the third volume of the new edition of Julia Kavanagh's Novels. Volumes already published: "Nathalie," "Daisy Burns." Price, $1.25 each.

"There is a quiet power in the writing of this gifted author, which is as far removed from the sensational school as any of the modern novels can be."

V. *The Caged Lion.*

A NOVEL. By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE. 1 vol., 12mo. Illustrated. Forming the ninth volume of the Illustrated Edition of Miss Yonge's works. Volumes already published: "Heir of Redclyffe," 2 vols.; "Heartsease," 2 vols.; "Daisy Chain," 2 vols.; "Two Guardians," 1 vol. "Beechcroft," 1 vol. Price, $1.00 per volume.

VI. *A Treatise on Early Confirmation and Communion.*

Addressed and dedicated to Parents, as a Help to them in the Nurture of their Children as Members of Christ, Children of God, and Inheritors of the Kingdom of Heaven. By the Rev. S. M. HASKINS, D. D. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, 45 cents.

Either of the above sent free, by mail, to any address, on receipt of the price.

APRIL MAGAZINES.

The Atlantic Monthly

CONTENTS:—The Ballad of Carmilhan, by H. W. LONGFELLOW; Jefferson in the House of Burgesses of Virginia, by JAMES PARTON; Quite So, by T. B. ALDRICH; John Brown in Massachusetts; A Comedy of Terrors, IV., by JAMES DEMILLE; Diversions of the Echo Club, IV.; The Brook's Message, by KATE HILLARD; Immigration, by EDWARD JARVIS; Taine's English Literature, by HENRY JAMES, Jr.; The Brewing of Soma, by JOHN G. WHITTIER; Septimius Felton, by N. HAWTHORNE; The Poet at the Breakfast Table, by O. W. HOLMES; The Idyl of Battle Hollow, by BRET HARTE; Editorial—Recent Literature; Art; Music; Politics.

All the numbers of the ATLANTIC issued for 1872, have had articles by Longfellow, Holmes, Parton, Hawthorne, DeMille; and one or more have had articles by Whittier, Bret Harte, Higginson, Bayard Taylor, Howells, Fiske, Parsons, Aldrich, Stedman, Miss Phelps, Mrs. Thaxter, Dr. J. W. Palmer.

Our Young Folks.

CONTENTS:—A Chance for Himself, (Part 4) by J. T. TROWBRIDGE; Crusoe Life, (Part 4) by Rev. E. D. CARTER; The First Baptism in Congo, by JAMES PARTON; and numerous other interesting articles, with abundant Pictures, Rebuses, Enigmas, Correspondence, etc.

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers. JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Publishers, Boston.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION Fire and Burglar-Proof SAFES, Vault Doors & Bank Vaults. HERRING & CO. FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HOVEY & CO. RE-OPENED with a full stock of SEEDS, Horticultural Implements, Lawn Mowers, RUSTIC WORK, ETC. 17 & 19 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.

For this season we are selling the Flower Seeds put up by Mr JAMES VICK, the celebrated Seedsman of Rochester, N. Y. Our Vegetable Seeds are of our own growth or importation, and are in every way reliable. Call or send for our new Catalogue for 1872.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, CINCINNATI, O., MANUFACTURE Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

The Niagara Elevating Co., CAPITAL, $250,000.

THOMAS CLARK, Prest. CYRUS CLARKE, Vice Prest. JOHN WHITE, Secy. and Treas.

Will receive consignments of grain for storage, transhipment by Canal, Erie and New York Central Railroad, or for sale. OFFICE NO. 8, COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Buffalo, N. Y.

Bond & Chandler, ENGRAVERS ON WOOD. 119 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

Gas Fixtures and Fittings. LANE & MURPHY, 143 Illinois-st., near Clark.

Decorative Wood Manufact'ing Co.,

For the manufacture and sale of Patent Wood Carpeting, Portable Wainscoting, Marquetry Flooring, etc. Office, 325 State-st. A. J. GRIFFIN, Agent.

INSURANCE.

DIVIDENDS OF Insolvent Insurance Companies

The undersigned, at present in New York city, will attend to the collection of dividends declared by the several insolvent Insurance Companies. For particulars apply at my office. E. H. LAWRENCE, No. 10 Eldridge-court.

CLEVELAND

Adjusted Policies bought at highest market rates, by C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 330 Wabash-av.

Republic Insurance CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS WANTED. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 E. Madison-st.

Agricultural Insurance Co., OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

Persons wishing insurance on detached residences or farm property will please call or address me. Also persons wishing an Agency for this Company. We take no other risks. A. H. DARROW, General Agent for Illinois, 387 Warren-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES! ON THE LINE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. A LAND GRANT OF 12,000,000 ACRES OF THE Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000 ACRES IN NEBRASKA,

In the Great Platte Valley, the garden of the West, now for sale. These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain-growing and stock-raising is unsurpassed by any in the United States. Cheaper in price, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere. Free homesteads for actual settlers. The best locations for colonies. Soldiers entitled to a homestead of 160 acres. Free passes to purchasers of land. Send for the new descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

J. H. HOWARD & CO. WOOL.

We have some choice lots fine and medium Foreign Wools, at prices lower than domestic.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Foot West Washington-st., Chicago.

LOTTERY.

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority, and Drawn in public in St. Louis.

GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME. Class C to be drawn March 30, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	[illegible]
1 prize of	12,500	9 prizes of	[illegible]
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	[illegible]
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	[illegible]
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	[illegible]
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	[illegible]
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	[illegible]
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	[illegible]
40 prizes of	300	5,000 prizes of	[illegible]

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrts, $2.50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, and are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to all purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Address MURRAY, MILLER & CO., 315 Walnut-st., St. Louis, Mo. Post Office Box 2446.

FINANCIAL.

R. F. ALLEN, W. A. STEPHENS, H. BLENNERHASSETT, DesMoines, Iowa.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., BANKERS, No. 12 PINE-ST., New York.

Direct all Letters to P. O. Box 3087.

Have organized a domestic banking business in New York City, with a department specially devoted to the care of OUT OF TOWN accounts, and can stand better than the incorporated banks of the city, which are organized more for city business.

Four per cent allowed on daily balances.

Accounts rendered and interest credited monthly.

All orders to buy or sell stocks on speculation positively declined.

Can sell GOOD bonds of cities, counties, States, &c., but they must be first-class.

Every kind of legitimate banking business done.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of James H. Foster & Co. is dissolved by the expiration of the time for which the partnership was formed. JAMES H. FOSTER, FRED. J. ABBEY, CHRISTOPHER OLSEN.

Chicago, March 18, 1872.

NEW FIRM.

F. J. ABBEY & CO., successors to Jas. H. Foster & Co.—Fred. J. Abbey and Christopher Olsen, late of the firm of Jas. H. Foster & Co., have formed a copartnership under the firm name of F. J. Abbey & Co., and will continue the business of manufacturing and selling Guns, Pistols, and Sporting Apparatus, in Chicago. Office for the present, 440 West Adams-st. FRED. J. ABBEY, CHRISTOPHER OLSEN.

Chicago, March 18, 1872.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK.

Best quality of Red and White Brick for sale. Also 50 M Common Brick at a decided bargain, if applied for at once. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Feb. 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, under the usual condition hereinafter specified, will be received at this office, and at the office of the several posts named below, until 12 m., Wednesday, the 1st day of May, 1872, for furnishing supplies from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1873, at the following Military Posts in the Department of Texas:

Austin, Texas—200 cords of wood, 20,000 pounds of corn, 12,000 pounds of oats or barley, 31,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Bliss, Texas—420 cords of wood, 300 bushels of charcoal, 125,000 pounds of corn, 75,000 pounds of oats or barley, 225,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Brown, Texas—600 cords of wood, 40,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Clark, Texas—1,210 cords of wood, 1,500 bushels of charcoal, 340,000 pounds of corn, 170,000 pounds of oats or barley, 725,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Concho, Texas—1,200 cords of wood, 1,600 bushels of charcoal, 910,000 pounds of corn, 455,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,760,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Davis, Texas—900 cords of wood, 1,500 bushels of charcoal, 340,000 pounds of corn, 170,000 pounds of oats or barley, 723,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Duncan, Texas—800 cords of wood, 300 bushels of charcoal, 310,000 pounds of corn, 155,000 pounds of oats or barley, 600,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Griffin, Texas—1,400 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 1,000,000 pounds of corn, 485,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,800,000 pounds of hay.

Fort McIntosh, Texas—300 cords of wood, 190,000 pounds of hay.

Fort McKavett, Texas—1,000 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 605,000 pounds of corn, 310,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,206,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Quitman, Texas—400 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 260,000 pounds of corn, 130,000 pounds of oats or barley, 510,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Richardson, Texas—3,200 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 1,820,000 pounds of corn, 910,000 pounds of oats or barley, 3,500,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Stockton, Texas—800 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 385,000 pounds of corn, 195,000 pounds of oats or barley.

Ringgold Barracks, Texas—600 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 315,000 pounds of hay.

San Antonio, Texas—3,000 cords of wood, 2,000 bushels of charcoal, 925,000 pounds of corn, 475,000 pounds of oats or barley, 2,000,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Sill, Indian Territory—2,600 cords of wood, 2,655,000 pounds of corn, 1,325,000 pounds of oats or barley, 5,300,000 pounds of hay.

The above are the estimated quantities that will be required at each post, according to the present distribution of troops, but the Government reserves the right to increase or diminish the same at any time during the continuance of the contract.

Separate bids should be made for each post, and for each class of supplies.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders for each post and each kind of supply.

It is desired to purchase in the vicinity of each post from the products of the neighboring ranches and farms, and bids for any portion of the specified supplies will be considered.

Blank proposals and any additional information can be had on application to the undersigned. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

Office of the Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence,

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 3, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office, and at the office of the Acting Commissary of Subsistence at each of the posts named herein, until 12 o'clock m., on Thursday, April 18, 1872, for delivery at Austin, Ringgold Barracks, San Antonio, and Forts Bliss, Brown, Clark, Concho, Davis, Duncan, Griffin, McIntosh, McKavett, Quitman, Richardson, and Stockton, Texas, and Fort Sill, Indian Territory, of such quantities of Fresh Beef, Mutton, Sheep, Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Adamantine Candles, Bacon (clear sides), Soap, Salt, and Vinegar, as may be required by the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence at those posts from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct.

Bids for Fresh Beef will state the price per pound net, both on the hoof and block.

Blank forms for proposals, printed conditions as to manner of delivery, payment, kind of packages, quality of stores required, etc., will be furnished on application to the undersigned, or to the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence at any of the posts named.

Samples of all articles, except meats, must accompany bids, and be so marked and referred to as to be easily identified.

By order of the Department Commander, SAMUEL T. CUSHING, Purchasing and Depot Commissary Subsistence.

Notice for Proposals for Hose.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE, CHICAGO, ILL., March 14, 1872.

The Board of Police will receive proposals for furnishing Two Thousand Feet of Hose, for use in the Chicago Fire Department.

The hose is to be best rubber 2½ inch 4-ply, and at the ends 5-ply, with clasp screw couplings complete, and warranted to stand a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch at the end of a year's reasonable ordinary service in the Chicago Fire Department.

The proposals to be sealed, endorsed "Proposals for Hose," and left with the Secretary of the Board, before noon of March 21st, 1872.

M. TALCOTT, M. SHERIDAN, J. REHM, J. E. CHADWICK, Board of Police, for the Fire Department.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN Antonio, Texas, Feb 1, 1872.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until 12 m. Wednesday, the 1st day of May, 1872, for transportation of army supplies from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1873, on the following routes, viz.: Routes Nos. One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, and Eight. Blanks and requirements can be obtained upon application to the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Illinois; the Depot Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri; the Depot Quartermaster, New Orleans, Louisiana; and at this office. A copy of this requirements, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster.

To Sub-Contractors.

We are prepared to let contracts for grading on the Menominee Extension of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Profiles and Specifications to be seen in our office at Menominee, Michigan. WOLF & CARPENTER, Contractors.

VIENNA.

The Discordant Nationalities [...] Austrian Empire.

Present Ascendancy of [...] Consolidationists.

Some Facts in Regard [...] World's Exposition [...] 1873.

Celebration of Washington's [...] day—Dangerous Illness [...] Jacob Grau.

From Our Own Correspondent. VIENNA, Austria, [...]

The numerous radical changes [...]gantic STRIDES TOWARD A HIGHER CIVIL[...] that are being made by the vario[...] of the world, especially in the [...] one's head to whirl around. It i[...] ble to keep pace with them. [...] scarcely digested the courteous d[...] of Prince Iwakura to Secretary [...] Mayor Medill, when, through the [...] of a local paper, we are startled by [...] accounts of the great, peaceful [...] that, within a short period, has t[...] in that hitherto sealed country. [...] are amazed to hear that Yeddo, [...] narrator, only two years [...] no Europeans, possesses alread[...] ment of several hundreds of [...] English, and Americans, with [...] German schools, and is filled w[...] donning European dress and cost[...] we hear many other like wond[...] Scarcely recovered from our ast[...] and while we yet picture in our [...] Japs, in search of a higher civili[...] decidedly staring at the fable-ada[...] you walk into my little parlor," [...] they find inscribed over the do[...] Europe and America, when, [...] startled by the announcement [...] road, telegraph, and tramway pro[...] are now raging at a fearful rat[...] countries east of here. In a few [...] gary will be as completely intera[...] iron rail as Belgium is in Europ[...] chusetts in the United States. [...] of railroads of course follow v[...] civilizers. Among these latter m[...] more especial mention than the [...] ed, and now-all-over-the-Euro[...] nent-adopted, American hors[...] On its march eastward, [...] reached Constantinople, and is [...] the door of Asia. Show me a[...] American horse-cars are introd[...] can assure you that, in that city [...] privileged classes are counted [...] equal rights will soon take ro[...] nothing is such a leveler of c[...] American horse-cars. The onw[...] our Western civilization into t[...] has been of late so rapid tha[...] ask myself, Can it be that [...] after an absence of ages fro[...] home, is to return to it again [...] vigorous manhood; in order [...] like its great prototype, the S[...] from there its cheering and w[...] over the world; or, like its [...] Religion, make the far East [...] point, and proclaim from the M[...] the foundation of true Christia[...] the codes and edicts of a hig[...] Christianity?

AUSTRIAN POLITICS.

While thoughts like these fi[...] my mind in its meditation, [...] titled "Nothwahlgesetz," (wh[...] English, means an electoral [...] present circumstances,) forcibl[...] that the dawn of the political [...] has not come yet,—at least not [...] of-nineteen-different-nationaliti[...] erated Austria. Had not Natur[...] distribution of her countles[...] poured them most lavishly in [...] the country, so often at the b[...] would long ago have ceased [...] with the aid of her prolific [...] wheat-fields, vineyards and [...] with her rich Bohemian coa[...] mineral mines; and with that [...] the Danube, flowing through h[...] carrying on its waters the [...] Western Europe down to [...] and the East, she always reco[...] severest political or financial [...] sumes her onward strife to[...] rank among the nations of [...] was but a few months—a[...] ago, when her political horizo[...] the Hohenwart Ministry, so da[...] one, friends and enemies ali[...] danger, and predicted for her [...] cal catastrophe; but, no soon[...] perg take Hohenwart's chair, [...] that of Beust, than the Aust[...] oblivious of the dangerous ca[...] just had, give themselves up [...] rejoicings over the victory w[...] stitutional Ministry has just [...] the Federalists. This vi[...] in the passage, by a la[...] expected majority, of the "[...] Now, that your readers may [...] insight into the meaning o[...] which, to my notion, interp[...] instead of cementing the un[...] pire, will serve as a parting [...] in brief, give a resume of th[...] brought it into existence:

After the celebrated "Aus[...] ment), in 1867, between Aus[...] gary, whereby the latter [...] larger portions of its former [...] the other nations, such as [...] or, as they are here called, t[...] Poles, the Dalmatians, and [...] whose national traditions [...] honored and as dear to th[...] Hungary to the Magyars, [...] asked the same [...] themselves as those [...] to their Trans-Leithan [...] To have acceded to thei[...] Austrian Empire would have [...] changed into a Confederatio[...] no less than nineteen differ[...] all the autonomy of indep[...] ments. Such a course, in th[...] of European affairs, would [...] tain suicide on the part o[...] dynasty; while the German [...] on account of their kindred [...] the head of the Empire, wer[...] the lion's share in the Gov[...] have been great losers, both [...] power, as they are numerica[...] ity in the Austro-Hungarian [...] ters dragged on year after [...] Hohenwart Ministry came in[...] Emperor, anxious to satisfy [...] our age, as well as the dem[...] jects, was persuaded by this [...] who, by the way, were in fa[...] erate Austria—to make so[...] the Czechs and Poles. [...] these promises were to be [...] Ministry, the outcry of t[...] trians, supported by their [...] new German Empire, becau[...] that the Emperor became [...] in his fright, threw overboa[...] Ministry, which gave good [...] the differences with the C[...] in order to satisfy the part[...] tion, as the Germans style [...] for some as yet unexplained [...] ble reason, he went back [...] tried friend, Beust, also, w[...] one else, extricated his [...] mire in which he found it [...] The present Ministry was a[...] know, with Prince Auersp[...] Its whole energies and in[...] are directed, not to the effa[...] the different nationalities [...] giving German Austrians do[...] over real or imaginary [...] over their political enemies [...] "*Reichsrath*" (Parliament) [...] members delegated to the [...] *tags*" (Legislatures) of the [...] composing the Austrian Em[...] delegates sent by various C[...] merce, and a privileged cl[...] "*Grossgrund besitzer*" ([...] Several "*Landtags*," howe[...] session, after the dissoluti[...] wart Ministry, refused to [...] the present "*Reichsrath*" [...] by the absence of entire [...] the National Parliament [...] considerably blocked, for [...] and incompatible with the [...] tutional representation. [...] State that is not rep[...] order to obviate in f[...] cuities, the wise heads in [...] Ministry have concocted [...] "NOTHWAHLG[...] which provides that h[...] "*Landtag*" shall refuse t[...] the "*Reichsrath*," the G[...] have power to call a direc[...] persons thus elected sh[...] take their seats; or, in p[...] Czechian majority of [...] "*Landtag*" shall refuse to [...] to the "*Reichsrath*," then [...] mians, who are in the m[...] their delegates, who shall [...] feature about this law [...] title indicates, intended [...] porarily the present em[...] long as the German elem[...] ing power at the helm [...] easily might happen tha[...] Ministry (not a very [...] Austria) in favor of [...] or rather the so-call[...] might turn this w[...] own advantage, and ag[...] The lesson we can draw [...] laws like this can be en[...] tional Parliament in, tha[...]

FOR SALE.
[illegible]MS! FREE HOMES!
[illegible] LINE OF THE
[illegible] PACIFIC RAILROAD.
[illegible] LAND GRANT OF
[illegible],000 ACRES
OF THE
[illegible] and Mineral Lands in America.
[illegible] ACRES IN NEBRASKA.
[illegible] O. F. DAVIS, [illegible] P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.
[illegible] HOWARD & CO.
[illegible] OOL.
[illegible] Washington-st., Chicago.
LOTTERY.
[illegible]uri State Lottery.
[illegible] State Authority, and Drawn in public in St. Louis.
[illegible]GLE NUMBER SCHEME.
[illegible] be drawn March 30, 1872.
[illegible] prizes, amounting to $300,000.
[illegible] Half Tickets, $5. Qrts. $2.50.
MURRAY, MILLER & CO., [illegible] St. Louis, Mo. Post Office Box 2446
FINANCIAL.
[illegible], STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS,
[illegible] PINE-ST., New York.
[illegible] all Letters to P. O. Box 3087.
DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
[illegible] solution of Partnership.
JAMES H. FOSTER. FRED. J. ABBEY. CHRISTOPHER OLSEN.
NEW FIRM.
FRED. J. ABBEY. CHRISTOPHER OLSEN.
BUILDING MATERIAL.
BRICK.
[illegible] J. R. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.
PROPOSALS.
[illegible]posals for Army Supplies.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Feb. 1, 1872.
JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.
[illegible] of the Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 5, 1872.
SAMUEL T. CUSHING, Purchasing and Depot Commissary Subsistence.
Notice for Proposals for Hose.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE, CHICAGO, ILL., March 14, 1872.
M. TALCOTT, M. SHERIDAN, J. REHM, J. E. CHADWICK, Board of Police, for the Fire Department.
Proposals for Army Transportation.
[illegible] Chief Quartermaster.
[illegible]o Sub-Contractors.
WOLF & CARPENTER, Contractors.

VIENNA.

The Discordant Nationalities in the Austrian Empire.

Present Ascendency of the Consolidationists.

Some Facts in Regard to the World's Exposition of 1873.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday—Dangerous Illness of Jacob Grau.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 24.

The numerous radical changes and gigantic STRIDES TOWARD A HIGHER CIVILIZATION, that are being made by the various nations of the world, especially in the East, cause one's head to whirl around. It is impossible to keep pace with them. We had scarcely digested the courteous despatches of Prince Iwakura to Secretary Fish and Mayor Medill, when, through the columns of a local paper, we are startled by fabulous accounts of the great, peaceful revolution that, within a short period, has taken place in that hitherto sealed country, Japan. We are amazed to hear that Yeddo, where the narrator, only two years ago, found no Europeans, possesses already a settlement of several hundreds of Germans, English, and Americans, with English and German schools, and is filled with natives donning European dress and costumes; and we hear many other like wonderful tales. Scarcely recovered from our astonishment, and while we yet picture in our mind the Japs, in search of a higher civilization, undecidedly staring at the fable-adage, "Won't you walk into my little parlor," etc., which they find inscribed over the doors of both Europe and America, when, lo! we are startled by the announcement of new railroad, telegraph, and tramway projects, which are now raging at a fearful rate in all the countries east of here. In a few years, Hungary will be as completely intersected by the iron rail as Belgium is in Europe, or Massachusetts in the United States. In the wake of railroads of course follow various other civilizers. Among these latter none deserve more especial mention than the transplanted, and now-all-over-the-European-Continent-adopted, American horse railway. On its march eastward, it has reached Constantinople, and is knocking at the door of Asia. Show me a city where American horse-cars are introduced, and I can assure you that, in that city, the days of privileged classes are counted, and that equal rights will soon take root there; for nothing is such a leveler of classes as the American horse-cars. The onward march of our Western civilization into the far Orient has been of late so rapid that I am led to ask myself. Can it be that Civilization, after an absence of ages from its cradle-home, is to return to it again in full and vigorous manhood; in order that it may, like its great prototype, the Sun, send out from there its cheering and vivifying rays over the world; or, like its predecessor, Religion, make the far East its starting point, and proclaim from the Mount whereon the foundation of true Christianity was laid, its codes and edicts of a higher and purer Christianity?

AUSTRIAN POLITICS.

While thoughts like these flash through my mind in its meditation, an article entitled "Nothwahlgesetz," (which, in plain English, means an electoral law to suit present circumstances,) forcibly reminds me that the dawn of the political Millennium has not come yet,—at least not for this out-of-nineteen-different-nationalities-conglomerated Austria. Had not Nature, in the first distribution of her countless treasures, poured them most lavishly in Austria's lap, the country, so often at the brink of ruin, would long ago have ceased to exist; but, with the aid of her prolific Hungarian wheat-fields, vineyards, and cattle-marts; with her rich Bohemian coal and other mineral mines; and with that great artery, the Danube, flowing through her very heart, carrying on its waters the products of Western Europe down to the Black Sea and the East, she always recovers from the severest political or financial blows, and resumes her onward strife toward the front rank among the nations of the world. It was but a few months—aye, weeks—ago, when her political horizon was, during the Hohenwart Ministry, so dark that every one, friends and enemies alike, foreboded danger, and predicted for her a great political catastrophe; but, no sooner does Auersperg take Hohenwart's chair, and Andrassy that of Beust, than the Austrians, entirely oblivious of the dangerous escape they have just had, give themselves up to unlimited rejoicings over the victory which the Constitutional Ministry has just achieved over the Federalists. This victory consists in the passage, by a large and unexpected majority, of the "*Nothwahlgesetz*." Now, that your readers may have a clearer insight into the meaning of this word,—which, to my notion, interpret a law that, instead of cementing the unity of the Empire, will serve as a parting wedge,—I will, in brief, give a *resume* of the causes that brought it into existence:

After the celebrated "*Ausgleich*" (Settlement), in 1867, between Austria and Hungary, whereby the latter regained the larger portions of its former independence, the other nations, such as the Bohemians (or, as they are here called, the Czechs), the Poles, the Dalmatians, and numerous others whose national traditions were as time-honored and as dear to them as those of Hungary to the Magyars, very naturally asked the same privileges for themselves as those just granted to their Trans-Leithanic neighbors. To have acceded to their wishes, the Austrian Empire would have naturally been changed into a Confederation composed of no less than nineteen different States, with all the autonomy of independent Governments. Such a course, in the present status of European affairs, would have been certain suicide on the part of the reigning dynasty; while the German Austrians, who, on account of their kindred nationality with the head of the Empire, were always having the lion's share in the Government, would have been great losers, both in prestige and power, as they are numerically in the minority in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Matters dragged on year after year, until the Hohenwart Ministry came into power. The Emperor, anxious to satisfy the dictates of our age, as well as the demands of his subjects, was persuaded by this new Ministry—who, by the way, were in favor of a Confederate Austria—to make some promises to the Czechs and Poles. When, however, these promises were to be fulfilled by the Ministry, the outcry of the German-Austrians, supported by their brethren of the new German Empire, became so clamorous that the Emperor became frightened, and, in his fright, threw overboard, not only the Ministry, which gave good promises to settle the differences with the Czechs and Poles, in order to satisfy the party of the Constitution, as the Germans style themselves, but, for some as yet unexplained and unaccountable reason, he went back on his old and tried friend, Beust, also, who, more than any one else, extricated his Empire from the mire in which he found it after Konigsgratz. The present Ministry was appointed, as you know, with Prince Auersperg at its head. Its whole energies and influence, however, are directed, not to the effort of reconciling the different nationalities, but to the one of giving German Austrians occasion to jubilate over real or imaginary victories achieved over their political enemies. The Austrian "*Reichsrath*" (Parliament) is composed of members delegated to the various "*Landtags*" (Legislatures) of the different nations composing the Austrian Empire, besides the delegates sent by various Chambers of Commerce, and a privileged class of the so-called "*Grossgrund besitzers*" (large proprietors). Several "*Landtags*," however, at their last session, after the dissolution of the Hohenwart Ministry, refused to send delegates to the present "*Reichsrath*;" or, in other words, by the absence of entire delegations from the National Parliament, its wheels were considerably blocked, for it would be absurd, and incompatible with the spirit of constitutional representation, to legislate for a State that is not represented. So, in order to obviate in future such difficulties, the wise heads in and outside of the Ministry have concocted this

"NOTHWAHLGESETZ,"

which provides that hereafter, if any "*Landtag*" shall refuse to send delegates to the "*Reichsrath*," then the Emperor shall have power to call a direct election, and the persons thus elected shall be entitled to take their seats; or, in plainer words, if the Czechian majority of the Bohemian "*Landtag*" shall refuse to send delegates to the "*Reichsrath*," then the German Bohemians, who are in the minority, may elect their delegates, who shall represent them as well as the majority. But the strangest feature about this law is, that it is, as its title indicates, intended to cover only temporarily the present emergency; that is, as long as the German element has the directing power at the helm of affairs; for it easily might happen that, with a change of Ministry (not a very rare occurrence in Austria) in favor of the Czechs, the latter, or rather the so-called feudal party, might turn this very law to their own advantage, and against the Germans. The lesson we can draw from the fact that laws like this can be enacted in a Constitutional Parliament is, that Constitutionalism, though it has made great progress within the last five years in this once stronghold of Absolutism, is still very often impeded in its onward advance and overridden by the latter. National jealousies and rivalries help to throw off and remove the bars that should guard the citadel of Constitutional Liberty.

PRESS OFFENCES IN BOHEMIA.

As a fit comparison to this law is also the recently-passed statute, whereby trial by jury for press offences in Bohemia is abolished. This, whatever its supporters may say of its dire necessity, in a country where no jury could be impaneled that would find an offender against the Austrian press-law guilty, is a step backward from the solidarity and union of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Optionists—that is, the partisans and supporters of the present policy—point with pride to

THE FIGURES OF THE BUDGET,

which represent Austrian finances to be in a most satisfactory condition. "Figures do not lie," it is true, but persons using them may sometimes misplace them, and make things appear entirely different from the real state of the case. It is, however, not to be denied that Austria is in material prosperity, keeping pace with the rest of Europe. The natural wealth of the Empire is inexhaustible, and would become the foremost in Europe were it not for the sluggishness of character of millions of the inhabitants who people some of the most fertile portions of the domain, and who as resolutely resist all inroads which civilization attempts to make on their semi-barbarous habits and mode of living, as the American Red-Skins. Take, for instance,

TRANSYLVANIA AND THE BUKOVINA.

Here you find the peasantry obstinately adhering to the same dress of sheepskin and sandals as during their Roman subjugation, when they were the barbarians of that period. Of late, "the Hungarian Government has introduced compulsory education into the Transylvanian country; but, judging from the results, I fear that, at least among the Wallachians, who form the major part of the population of that mountainous country, the schoolmaster is as yet not much among them. To illustrate their religious and moral destitution, I have but to mention the circumstance that, out of 12,000,000 of Rumanes, or Wallachians, that inhabit Transylvania, Bukovina, and other Eastern Provinces, only one subscriber sent in his name to a new religious weekly recently started, in the Wallachian tongue, in a certain town of Hungary, and that one only for a quarterly subscription. So you see there is no chance yet in these parts for a Wallachian *Independent* or *Christian Advocate*.

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION,

which is to be held here during the coming year, is expected to accomplish wonders both financially and morally; and true enough, if the final and practical consummation of the project is as successful as its conception and preparations are grand, then both Government and people will have cause to congratulate themselves. The immense area called the *Kricau*, in the Prater,—which, by the way, being the private property of the Emperor, has been conceded by the latter for the exposition,—is teeming with workmen laying the foundations of the great Industrial Palace. The ground-plan of this immense structure lies before me, and from it I am enabled to give you the following data. I must, however, first state the remarkable fact, that the original plan for the present building was first conceived as far back as 1845, by the two Vienna architects (now deceased), Van der Null and Siccardsburg. It was, however, considerably modified and improved by the well-known engineer, Scott Russell, and architects, Hasenauer, Guggitz, and Korompay, before its present adoption. With the experience of the London and Paris Exhibitions before it, the Imperial Commission has sought, in the first place, to have the ground for the Exhibition as central and near the city as possible. In this particular, it has well succeeded, for the immense Prater, where the Exhibition is to take place, is but a few minutes' walk from the heart of the city, and accessible by omnibus, horse cars, steam cars, and the Danube Canal, from all portions of Vienna and its numerous suburbs. Next, the space alotted for the Exhibition grounds is about six times as large as that of the Paris Exposition in 1867. Then, during all former Exhibitions, a great deal of damage was occasioned by the inclemency of the weather. This will be avoided by having everything, except certain kinds of agricultural implements that cannot be damaged by rain, under roof. The main building will be 950 metres long. In order to relieve the monotony of such an immensely long structure, a Rotunda, 102 metres wide and 79 metres high, with a magnificent glass roof, is to be placed in the centre. This Rotunda, or Cupola, will rest on 32 50-foot high cast-iron pillars. In order to give you an idea of the magnitude of this Cupola, you should remember that the Cupola of St. Paul's Church, London, has a diameter of 112 feet; that of St. Peter's, Rome, 157 feet; the Cupola of the London Crystal Palace was but 160 feet in diameter; while the one now building in the Prater will be 370 feet wide, a space large enough to contain the immense new Opera House. It is further calculated to have this Rotunda remain after the close of the Exhibition, to be used for such purposes as the Sydenham Palace is being used for. On both sides of the main building there are to come cross pavilions, and the space between these and the Rotunda is to be filled out by covered galleries and courts. Opposite the main building, and running parallel with the same, will be the 800-metre-long-and-28-metre-wide Hall for Machinery. Beautiful park and garden plats will separate it from the main building. On the east wing of the main building will be the Artists' Hall and the Artists' Court. On the south side of this is to be an immense Glass House; while, on the north, near the shores of the new regulated Danube, will be an immense Aquarium. Besides, there will be numerous other pavilions for Emperors, Kings, Princes, music-bands, peasant cottages, model-baby nurseries, Chinese pagodas, Turkish Kiosks, etc. A marked feature of this whole arrangement is, that covered walks will lead to all parts of the Exhibition grounds, so that visitors may not be exposed to the whims of the whims of the weather, but be enabled to spend all day on the Exposition grounds without the least inconvenience to either comfort or to their stomach. To satisfy the latter, restaurants, such as only Vienna can produce, will be at one's elbows. A circular railway will take one around to any part of the Exhibition grounds, so that the weak-footed can have no fears on that score. Now, having given you as brief and concise an idea as possible of these grand preparations, your readers will naturally inquire, "What advantages may we in the United States derive from this great World's Fair, held on the shores of the Danube?" To those who have plenty of money to spend, I would say, "By all means, don't fail to visit Vienna during the Exposition; for you may not have another such a chance to get rid of your surplus change." To manufacturers of articles of luxury, who can compete in cheapness with the Viennoise, I would by all means give the advice to send on their goods to the Fair. I fear, however, not many of this class would avail themselves of this advice. But, most of all I would counsel our inventors, manufacturers of machinery, agricultural implements, and other valuable improvements, to send on their inventions,—not that they could make any money by the transaction, as that is out of the question under the Austrian patent laws, but that they may have the honor of seeing their works, within a very short time, copied without the least compensation or credit, or, in other words, that they should see their "thunder" stolen right from before their eyes, without the least hindrance on the part of the Government. Seriously speaking, I can see no benefit which American inventors and manufacturers may derive from sending here their products, except it be that they may augment their stock of prize medals; which, in my opinion, is but a poor compensation for the expense incurred. What good if an American inventor or manufacturer should carry off the prize on a certain machine or article, as long as he cannot compete in cheapness of production with his English rival, who can at any time undersell him, or with his Austrian imitator, who appropriates to himself his best ideas, and then heralds it as an Austrian invention? That the Commission does not expect much from the United States is evident from the little space allotted to her. Austria reserves for herself about 33 per cent of the Industrial Palace, 50 per cent of the Rotunda, and 30 of the Machinery Hall. The rest is divided between foreign States in the same proportion as during 1867, with the only difference that Russia and Italy receive more while England, France, and Germany are placed on an equal footing. I would not omit to mention that a tax, graduated according to situation, size, and objects, will be levied on all exposed articles.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

Among other local news, I may mention that the Austro-Hungarian press, on the Alabama question, take, almost without exception, England's part; and I have of late been obliged to read some very impertinent articles about "America and its arrogance." It is, however, not to be wondered at, for the majority of the Austrian press are nothing but copying machines, which take the London *Times*, and a few other German newspapers such as the reactionary Prussian *Kreutz Zeitung*, for their models.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

was duly celebrated by the Americans of Vienna, at the residence of Mr. Jay, our Minister Resident. There was a goodly sprinkling of English gentlemen and ladies amongst the invited guests. Among the former were members of the British Embassy. After Mr. Jay had disposed of the toasts to the President and the Emperor of Austria, General Post, in his response to the toast of the United States Army and Navy, had to be very careful not to tread on our cousins' toes while alluding to the Alabama question. The "Enlightened Press" was also proposed by Mr. Jay, and responded to by Julian Kune, of Chicago.

ILLNESS OF GRAU.

The many friends of Mr. Grau, the operatic manager, will be sorry to learn of the critical condition in which the impressario has been for several weeks past. The physicians doubt, even should he recover within some months, his ability to resume an active life. This would be a sad disappointment to the expectant multitude who, during the coming season, anticipated such a rich musical treat in the listening to the greatest living pianist, Anton Rubinstein. We should, however, hope for the best. GYULA.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 18.

There are no features of special interest in the money markets. In New York the market is still tight, and money loaned there to-day at the rate of 12 per cent per annum. The continued tightness of money there is ascribed to the facts that the savings banks, whose deposits have fallen off considerably since the recent failures of several of their number, have been obliged to sell a good many securities, and get their means more into cash. The speculations in railway stocks have also absorbed a good deal of money, and it is anticipated that there will be no easier condition of things there for a month yet.

In this market the supply of funds is fair yet, and the banks are accommodating all their regular customers freely.

Exchange continues firm at about par for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

There is very little currency moving either to or from this city in any direction at present.

The principal feature in connection with the general markets here to-day, was the rise of 2 cents per bushel in wheat; it seems, however, to be entirely speculative.

THE PROPOSED UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Freeman Clarke and his associates, who are endeavoring to organize a "United States National Bank" in New York City, with a capital of $20,000,000, where they propose to concentrate the redeeming agencies of all the National Banks throughout the country, and by that means concentrate from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 of deposits from the National Banks, say that they are "authorized to state that such a bank as they propose will be allowed by the proper authorities at Washington." We presume this means that Mr. Hulburd, the present Comptroller, is really the father of this scheme, and that Mr. Hulburd and one or two other officials are thus preparing places for themselves when their occupation is gone at Washington. In the meantime, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Martin are to keep the nests warm until they are wanted by the real proprietors.

HOW THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY "SAVED" $50,000.

Before the great fire in this city, the Peoples Insurance Company of San Francisco advertised that it had a paid-up capital of $500,000 in gold, and this amount appeared in its official statement, made Jan. 1, 1871. In addition to this, it was claimed that the individual-liability clause of the Insurance law of California was a guarantee of at least $1,000,000 to pay losses. The fire came, and suddenly it was discovered that the entire assets of the "Peoples Insurance Company" were only about $300,000. Even this amount kept dwindling down, and the Company only paid 25 per cent of the $800,000 of losses sustained here; the stockholders refused to pay any assessments under the individual-liability clause of the Insurance law of California, and the policy-holders in Chicago were swindled out of nearly 75 per cent of their claims. The Company, however, "saved" about $50,000 or $75,000 of their assets which should have been paid to Chicago creditors. With this money they started the "Commercial Insurance Company of San Francisco," with a capital of "$200,000, 25 per cent paid in." This 25 per cent is supposed to be the money "saved" from the Chicago creditors. The "People's" having thus disappeared, presto! the same Company appears as the "Commercial." The following are the officers and Directors in the old Company and in the new:

"People's."	*"Commercial."*
C. F. MacDermott (Pres)	C. F. MacDermott,
W. B. Hooper,	W. B. Hooper,
J. M. Barney,	J. M. Barney,
F. S. Wensinger,	F. S. Wensinger,
C. W. Kellogg,	C. W. Kellogg, (Pres).
A. W. Jee,	A. W. Jee,
Peter Dean,	Peter Dean,
C. J. Deering,	C. J. Deering,
J. H. Wise, (Vice Pres).	J. H. Wise,
G. L. Bradley,	G. L. Bradley,
H. G. Horner, (Sec'y).	H. G. Horner, (Sec'y).

Comment is unnecessary.

THE NEW YORK, WEST SHORE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

is to run from Jersey City along the west bank of the Hudson to Catskill, thence in a direct line to the Mohawk Valley, southeast of Schenectady, thence along the south side of the valley to Utica, and thence in a direct line to Syracuse and Buffalo. It is claimed that the line will be 32 miles shorter between Buffalo and New York than the New York Central and Hudson River Roads. The maximum grades going eastward, which is the direction of the heaviest traffic, will be 20 feet to the mile. Coming west, the grades will be as high as 30 feet to the mile. A correspondent of the Albany *Argus* says the work on this road is progressing. One of the features of this and all other new roads now building to the Eastern seaboard is the cutting down of the eastward grades, so as to permit the movement of the heavy products of the West at the lowest possible cost. The profiles of the east and west roads from this part of the country to the Atlantic are getting more and more into the form of long wedges, which break off sharply on their eastern slopes. As this tendency increases, and as the number of roads from Chicago eastward increases, it seems probable that the transportation of many kinds of heavy freight by the lakes will be to some extent superseded.

BUSINESS OF MASSACHUSETTS RAILROADS.

According to the recent report of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts, there are 1,361 miles of "main line" of railroads in that State. This is exclusive of side tracks and double tracks. This extent of roads is represented by $55,532,590 of paid up capital stock, and $17,551,766 of funded and floating debt. The average of debt and capital is at the rate of $53,773 per mile. The cost of road and rolling stock is $58,880 per mile. The aggregate net earnings of the road for the year were 8 per cent on the aggregate amount of their paid up capital and their funded and floating debts.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH AN OLD FAILURE.

In 1866 the Merchants' National Bank, of Washington, D. C., failed, and the Government thereby lost $500,000, which Colonel Paulding, Chief Paymaster of the District, had deposited there, as was alleged, after he knew the bank was in danger. Paulding was tried by court-martial for wilfully misappropriating the public funds in his custody; he was found guilty, and sentenced to dishonorable dismissal from the service, and also to a years' imprisonment in Fort McHenry. The evidence in his case, as it was presented to the Committee of Banking and Currency, was curiously suppressed, and it is now alleged that Paulding was made a scapegoat for others. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says that this evidence, which was supposed to have been lost, is still extant, and that, if it is produced and published, it will make a bad showing for a member of Congress, whom it intimates is Mr. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean as follows:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
United States 6's of '81	115½	116
5-20's of '62	111	111½
" '64	111	111½
" '65	112	112½
" '65 Jan. and July	111	111½
" '67	112	112½
" '68	112	112½
10-40's	108	108½
United States five per cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Currency 6's	113½	114
Northern Pacific, Gold, 7-30s	100 and int.	
Chicago City 7's	100 and int.	
Cook County 7's	100 and int.	
Gold Exchange		110½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		109½@110½
Gold and Gold Coupons	109½	110
Money on Governments and Gold		1 per cent
Land Warrants, 160's	172	185
Land Warrants, 120's	133	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip		173@175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Gold dull at 110@110⅛. Loans were from 3 to 7 for carrying. Clearings, $21,000,000.

Governments more active and prices improved.

Stocks opened strong, but declined on the first call from ¼ to ½ per cent. On the second call they reacted slightly. Erie has been the feature of the day, opening at 46¼, closing at 48½. Boston, Hartford, & Erie active from 6½ to 7¼. The market closed steady on the general list, and strong and active on Erie.

Money active, and loaned as high as 1-32. Closed firm at 7 per cent.

Southern bonds steady.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115¾	Coups, '67	112¼
Coups, '62	111½	Coups, '68	112¼
Coups, '64	111½	10-40's	108½
Coups, '65	112¼	Currency 6's	114¼
Coups, '65, new	111⅞		

State Bonds:

Missouris	95	Old Virginias	44
Old Tennessees	66½	Old North Carolinas	30½
New Tennessees	66½	New N. Carolinas	21
New Virginias	58		

Stocks closed:

Canton	91½	New Jersey Central	112¾
Western Union Tel	71	St. Paul	59¾
Quicksilver	36⅛	St. Paul preferred	79½
Adams Express	97¼	Wabash	75¼
Wells & Fargo Ex	75¼	Wabash preferred	87
American Express	73	Fort Wayne	98½
United States Ex	73¾	Terre Haute	26¼
Pacific Mail	61½	Terre Haute pref	58
New York Central	98¼	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central scrip	96¾	Chi & Alton pref	120
Erie	48½	Ohio & Mississippi	45¼
Erie preferred	80	Cin, Col. & Cleve	88½
Harlem	111¼	Chicago, Bur. & Q	136
Harlem preferred	135	Lake Shore	93
Reading	113¾	Indiana Central	24½
Michigan Central	113½	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	90	Union Pacific	36¼
Northwestern	78¼	Union Pacific Bonds	92
Northwestern pref	92¼	Cen. Pacific Bonds	102
Rock Island	113½		

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,815	2,996	6,034	4,554
Wheat, bu	1,750	6,350	3,171	5,381
Corn, bu	58,395	17,229	18,968	71,609
Oats, bu	15,130	6,290	15,012	2,742
Rye, bu	2,168	1,875	2,465	1,410
Barley, bu	8,910	1,077	20,214	3,600
Grass seed, lbs	203,474	78,208	172,667	63,930
Flax seed, lbs	17,600	1,850	....	17,150
Broom corn, lbs	40,940	45,910	2,278	1,015
Cured meats, lbs	45,280	29,415	1,161,909	436,107
Beef, brls	165	3	65	84
Pork, brls	465	80	1,035	225
Lard, lbs	39,460	162,710	582,849	179,860
Tallow, lbs	18,980	6,950	4,620	....
Butter, lbs	44,794	65,607	29,380	32,550
D. hogs, No	271	45	318	....
Live hogs, No	3,012	2,244	5,418	2,961
Cattle, No	639	907	1,329	1,061
Sheep, No	686	1,334	380	1,437
Hides, lbs	97,865	97,317	109,720	124,010
Highwines, brls	285	150	400	700
Wool, lbs	9,170	18,210	28,162	18,936
Potatoes, bu	3,262	1,908	....	363
Lumber, m	835	154	661	1,790
Shingles, m	610	1,440	246	1,763
Lath, m	5	....	71	520
Salt, brls	....	490	4,098	221

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption 636 bu rye; 456 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 129 cars corn, or 56,000 bu:

The leading produce markets were excited to-day, and higher all round, with numerous buyers, and no special encouragement to purchasers in the advices from other points. The markets were decidedly strong, and that from local causes alone. Receipts are very light, except in corn.

Lake freights were quiet and firm at 12¼@13c for corn to Buffalo, and 15½c for do Oswego, both by sail.

Highwines were strong, but quiet at 1c advance. Sales were made of 150 brls at 86c.

Dressed hogs were quiet and unchanged. About 50 head sold at $4.65@5.15.

Provisions were more active and decidedly stronger, principally on pork, which was in good demand all through the session. It would seem that a great many parties had made up their minds to buy when pork should touch $11.00 ₩ brl; and this figure was so nearly reached on Saturday that it brought out orders by the score. Lard was firmer, but quiet, there being free buyers but not much offered. Meats were quiet but firmly held at full previous prices. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11.10@11.20; do, seller April, $11.25@11.30; do, seller May, $11.47½@11.50; do, seller June, $11.60; do, seller July, $11.70@11.75; prime mess, $11.00@11.25. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.25@8.30; do, seller April, $8.35@8.35; do, seller May, 8.45; do seller June, $8.55. Green hams held at 8¼@8c. Dry-salted meats at 4c for shoulders; 5¾c for rough sides; 5¾@6c for short ribs; 6⅛c for short clear. Boxed meats ⅛c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet-pickled hams, 7@9c. Bacon quoted at 5¾@6c for shoulders; 7c for short ribs; 7½@7¾c for short clear, and 11c for hams, all packed. Beef: $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00. City tallow, 8¾@9c. Sales were reported of 300 brls mess pork at $11.20; 500 brls do at $11.15; 1,000 brls do at $11.10; 1,000 brls do at $11.05; 3,000 brls do at $11.02½; 3,000 brls do, seller April, at $11.20; 1,000 brls do at $11.17½; 500 brls do at $11.15; 1,000 brls do at $11.12½; 1,500 brls do at $11.10; 500 brls do, seller May, at $11.30; 500 brls do at $11.47½; 1,250 brls do at $11.40; 250 tcs lard, seller June, at $8.55; 250 tcs do at $8.52½; 750 tcs do at $8.50; 1,000 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8c; 50 pkgs white grease at 7c.

Flour was very quiet, but firmly held, especially on the best grades, which were generally held higher, in sympathy with the advance in wheat. The shipping demand was very light. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Nashville city) at $10.00; 25 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring extras at $7.00; 100 brls do (Harvest Home) at $6.50; 100 brls do (Relief) at $6.37½; 50 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do do on private terms. Total, 505 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $16.00 on track; 30 tons do at $15.50 on track; 10 tons common at $14.50 on track; 10 tons middlings at $18.00 delivered; and 10 tons shorts at $15.50 delivered.

Wheat was active and excited, advancing 2½c from the closing prices of Saturday, though the extreme figures were not sustained. The Liverpool news was not very strengthening, and London was reported lower, while New York was inactive; but Liverpool was stated to be steadier, with bad weather, and this fact made our home holders strong, especially as the rapid decline of last week had brought out numerous orders to buy this morning. What made the market more lively was the fact that a combination was formed yesterday to bear wheat to $1.15 to-day. The bears tried for awhile to follow out this policy, but soon gave way before the overwhelming force acting in the other direction. Letters from the other side of the Atlantic admit a very short crop there, but state that Russia has poured in so much wheat lately as to break the market badly, and that the mischief is that Russia publishes no statistics, so that operators can never tell exactly what she has done or is prepared to do. The trading to-day was principally in seller May. The options opened at $1.23, declined to $1.22½, improved to $1.25½, and closed easier at $1.25¼. Seller April sold at $1.19@1.21½, closing at $1.21@1.21¼. Seller June sold at $1.24@1.26¼, and seller the month at $1.17@1.20. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.21@1.22, and rejected do at $1.05@1.06, the outside for regular. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20¼; 10,800 bu do at $1.20; 15,000 bu do at $1.19½; 15,000 bu do at $1.19; 10,000 bu do at $1.19¼; 35,000 bu do at $1.19; 25,000 bu do at $1.18¾; 20,000 bu do at $1.18½; 10,000 bu do at $1.18; 5,000 bu do at $1.17¾; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.14; 1,000 bu do at $1.13½; 5,000 bu do at $1.12½. Total, 187,800 bu.

Corn was active, and advanced fully ⅛c from the closing prices of Saturday, the average price being about ⅛c higher than that of Saturday's session—a fact chiefly due to a reported advance of 3d per 480 lbs in Liverpool, which brought out a lively demand from the short interest, in addition to the rather numerous orders sent here by country operators, who were encouraged to buy by the weakness of last week, and the lessening receipts. Seller April opened at 36½c, advanced to 36¾c, and closed at 36½@36⅝c. Seller May sold at 40@40⅛c, closing at 40⅛c; seller June sold at 41@41⅛c; and seller July at 42@42⅛c, closing at 42⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 at 35½c; 10,000 bu do at 35⅜c; 15,000 bu do at 35¼c; 5,000 bu do at 35c; 400 bu do (fresh) at 37c; 14,400 bu on track at 35⅞c. Total, 59,800 bu.

Oats were so very quiet as to be little better than nominal at an advance of ⅛c from Saturday's prices, with 30c cash; 30⅛c seller April; 33⅛c seller May; and 34⅛c seller June. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu at 30c; 3,600 bu fresh receipts at 31c; 1,300 bu by sample at 33½c; and 400 bu at 32c. Total, 9,600 bu.

Rye was dull, and nominally ⅛c lower, at about 65c for No. 2, cash or seller April. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 were quoted all the way from 68c to 70c, according to the fancy of the person appealed to.

Barley was dull, and again weak at ½c decline. There was very few buyers present, and only one sale of a round lot was reported, which was of 10,000 bu No. 2, seller April, at 49c; it was offered at that price at the close. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 were quoted at 50@51c. Cash sales were: 400 bu No. 2, strictly fresh, at 49c; 400 bu by sample at 55c; 400 bu do at 55c; 400 bu do at 53c; 800 bu do at 52c; 800 bu do at 50c; 800 bu do at 49c. Total, 4,000 bu.

The Straits of Mackinaw were open for the passage of vessels on St. Patrick's Day, last year.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

Henry Milward & Co., in their annual provision circular, give the following as the results of packing in Chicago for two seasons:

	1871-72.	1870-71.
Live hogs, cwt	1,100,695	750,040
Dressed hogs, cwt	101,231	120,240
Total hogs, cwt	1,201,926	870,280
Average net cwt	232.58	225.24
Average yield lard	42.60	317.25
Mess pork, brls	124,787	98,731
Total pork	150,115	146,892
Green hams, lbs	27,562,967	18,542,779
S. P. hams, tcs	32,131	31,350
Shoulders, lbs	31,239,137	21,988,859
Rough sides, lbs	1,710,603	4,115,872
Cumberlands, lbs	16,261,648	5,278,351
Short ribs, lbs	16,279,379	30,962,824
Short clear, lbs	24,783,980	12,392,937
Long clear, lbs	18,404,716	6,808,832

Milward & Co. say:

Our packers sold about as fast as they secured the hogs; the demand from all quarters was liberal, and the requirements of England and the Continent were freely responded to. As a consequence, our manufacture has been nearly exhausted. Our stock of cut meats is light—far lighter than last year—notwithstanding the large increase in the packing, and also though our reports from the country points sum up some 17,000,000 lbs. against 4,000,000 lbs. to the same time last year. As far as can be ascertained, all the country points adopted the Chicago policy, and sent on their products as fast as ready. Everywhere around this section of country, stocks are reported light. Prices of provision products have been so low since the season opened—being from 50 to 75 per cent less than those of the previous year—that consumption has been largely induced. Last year prices ranged from $18.00 to $20.00 for mess pork and 9@10½c for short middles until the middle of summer, and yet all the crop was consumed. Now, with the former product at $11.00@12.00, and the latter at 5@5¾c—with prosperity reigning at the South (always our largest customers), and with the certainty that the German Empire and the French Republic have been so despoiled of provisions by the war, and of the ability to furnish them, that both will have to depend on the United States to supply their necessities, the probability is that all the stocks will be speedily exhausted, and, as present prices of products would not allow 50 gross for hogs, the farmers cannot afford to feed, so the prospect for replenishment is not promising. England also has calculated on a large increase in home supplies, which now appears to be probably mythical, and the home-cured meat, after experiencing a serious decline, shows now an advancing tendency. The consumption of American meat there has been very largely increased in consequence of the low prices current. The exports from the United States for the last three and a half months exceed those of the whole of last year. Milwaukee reports her stock as smaller than at the same time for the last two years; indeed, the advices from most country points are to the same effect. The shipments from our market to California and the Pacific Coast have been very heavy, and are constantly increasing. Advices from Canada state that the hog crop there has fallen off fully 50 per cent in number, and 50 lbs per hog in weight; so our trade with that section will probably be very large the coming summer.

The Provision trade is at present suffering from a serious depression, but with the reduction in stocks, prices must ere long advance materially.

The *Mining Gazette* (Houghton) gives the following statistics of the Lake Superior region:

Copper produced in 1871, tons	16,071
Copper produced in 1870, tons	16,183
Copper produced since 1844	160,839
Ingot copper, 1871, value $6,172,380, tons	12,867
Ingot copper, since 1844, value $868,638,000, tons	125,243
Proceeds sales of copper	$68,528,000
Proceeds from assessments	17,108,500
Total proceeds	$85,636,100
Returned by dividends	8,680,000
Balance	$76,955,100
Percentage of dividends to total proceeds	10.13
Percentage of dividends to copper sales	12.66
Percentage of dividends to assessments	50.71

	Tons Iron Ore.	Tons Pig Iron.	Value.
1856	7,000		$28,000
1857	21,000		60,000
1858	31,035	1,629	249,202
1859	65,679	7,258	575,529
1860	116,998	5,660	736,496
1861	45,430	7,970	419,491
1862	115,721	8,590	984,977
1863	185,259	9,813	1,416,935
1864	235,123	13,832	1,867,215
1865	193,256	12,283	1,590,430
1866	296,831	18,437	2,405,960
1867	465,330	20,211	3,475,730
1868	490,290	36,435	3,676,700
1869	643,298	39,804	4,972,435
1870	856,471	47,848	5,333,804
1871	813,379	51,225	6,012,445
Total	4,592,974	290,385	$33,815,249

The San Francisco *Market Review* says: The long-expected winter supplies of provisions overland are now coming forward freely by rail, meeting prompt sale at fair prices. The consumptive demand for sugar-cured hams and cheese appears to have increased at least 50 per cent within the last year or two. The present supply of standard hams is very light. Bacon is more plentiful. Lard has met prompt sale.

Wool speculators are ransacking the State both North and South, buying up all the spring clip they can get, before shearing, paying for the Northern clip 38@40c, and for the Southern 30@35c; in fact, for fancy clips, 45c is paid before shearing. In other cases, we know of 45c having been refused for choice parcels to arrive.

The wheat-laden vessels bound for Marseilles had at latest advices nearly all arrived.

Vegetation on the British Isles, at the latest mail advices, Feb. 22, was a full month earlier than the season averages, with the risk of crop failure equal to the forwardness. The wheat plant was getting strong, and so may brave the danger. There may be an early harvest of winter grain. The heavy rain falls have so soddened the soil as to delay the sowing of spring grain. Potatoes hold out better than had been expected, and vegetables are abundant enough to limit the consumption demand for bread.

The supply of wheat from the ports of the Azov Sea has, for the last four years, been about 21 to 24 million bu annually. Advices from Odessa state that the supply of wheat from the ports of the Azov from this to the harvest will be small, and the quality of wheat there is inferior.

Navigation at Odessa was completely closed on the 12th of February, the roadstead being covered with ice beyond the reach of human vision. The bad condition of the roads from the farms to the railway stations, rendering carriage next to impossible, had cut off supplies of grain at Odessa, from the interior almost entirely for several weeks.

The weather in France at latest mail reports has been of exceedingly mild temperature, though rainy and boisterous. Vegetation had made unusual progress. The appearance of the growing cereal crops was satisfactory, and vegetation was as much advanced in the middle of February as is usual at the end of March. Oat sowing was progressing, and was expected to be soon completed. In reports from interior markets held during the week ending the 17th of February, 52 markets were steady or calm; downward tendency in 43 markets, and in only 7 markets were prices higher.

Reports from Australia under date of Jan. 3, state that the wheat harvest was in progress, with prospects of a poor return. The average yield per acre was placed at 7 bushels, which will give a surplus of about 60,000 tons for exportation.

The exports from the Russian Black Sea ports of Taganrog and Rostoff, for the undermentioned years, were:

	1871. Taganrog. qrs.	1871. Rostoff. qrs.	1871. Aggregate both pt's. qrs.	1870. Aggre. both pt. qrs.	1869. Aggre. both pt. qrs.
Wheat	1,075,005	906,438	1,981,443	2,146,597	1,704,473
Oats	41,825	49,960	91,785	133,985	14,124
Barley	87,720	237,805	325,525	584,310	242,461
Rye	78,380	205,725	284,100	230,302	114,662
Linseed	73,084	431,766	504,840	432,912	422,892
Rape seed	27,457	78,114	105,571	53,764	46,820
Total	1,383,471	1,910,613	3,294,084	3,580,170	2,545,257

The exports of wheat from the undermentioned Russian, Black, Azov and Baltic Sea ports, for the undermentioned years have been as follows:

Wheat.	1871. Qrs.	1870. Qrs.	1869. Qrs.	1868. Qrs.
Odessa	2,476,446	2,032,600	780,120	882,720
Marinopoli	560,336	600,000*		
Taganrog	1,075,005	2,146,597†	2,946,568‡	3,101,679‡
Rostoff	906,438	......		
Total	5,037,225	4,776,397	3,726,688	3,984,399
Cronstadt	1,002,965	440,780	409,998	379,162
Grand total	6,040,188	5,217,177	4,136,686	4,363,561
Equal bush	48,241,504	41,737,416	33,093,488	34,908,488

*Estimated. † Including Azov Sea ports. ‡ Including Rostoff and Taganrog.

The supply of home grown wheat in the United Kingdom for the last four weeks, as compared with the corresponding weeks of the five years previous, has been small. Sellers in English markets have strongly resisted the downward pressure of prices consequent upon the restricted operations of buyers, and the favorable indications of an earlier than usual harvest. The finer qualities of wheat are scarce, and are held with much greater firmness than the bad-conditioned grain which constitutes the large proportion of the stock in granary. The latter has been more strongly pressed on the English markets, though little wanted, and at proportionately lower prices.

The mild weather which has prevailed in the British Isles has been so favorable to vegetation that, with a plentiful supply of potatoes and other esculent roots, at comparatively cheap prices, has diminished the consumption of wheat and flour to a point under the usual average.

The approximate supply of wheat, including flour from the imports, minus the exports, plus the farmers' deliveries for the week ending Feb. 17, was about 1,300,000 qrs., against an approximately estimated consumption during the same time of 1,600,000 qrs., so that the stocks in granary have been drawn upon during four weeks to the extent of about 300,000 qrs., or 2,400,000 bush. A similar or greater reduction of the stocks in granary will probably be made during the four weeks ending March 16. The effect of this may, however, be counteracted by the mild temperature, and the prospectively earlier harvest, consequent upon the unseasonable high temperature in England and France.

Advices from Stettin, Germany, state that, though the supplies are small, stocks are increasing. The expectation of the reopening of navigation three weeks earlier than usual, from the very mild weather that had prevailed, is not likely to be realized, as cold weather soon after set in, accompanied by frost and snow.

The wool clip of the United States for the undermentioned years:

	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
1850	52,516,959	1868	177,000,000
1860	60,511,343	1869	162,250,000
1865	125,000,000	1870	163,000,000
1867	160,000,000	1871	170,000,000

Other wool-producing countries also show a large increase, viz:

	1859. Pounds.	1868. Pounds.
In Australia	33,000,000	66,000,000
Cape of Good Hope	11,500,000	33,000,000
La Plata	[illegible]	[illegible]

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1:

From	*Flour, brls.*	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*
New York, to March 13	123,880	8,302,340	7,172,871
New Orleans, to Mar. 6	820	......	56,386
Philadelphia, to Mar. 5	6,210	222,419	358,613
Baltimore, to March 9	21,306	511,992	1,242,437
Boston, to March 9	19,169	60,352	732,781
San Francisco, to Mar. 1	4,736	1,138,108	122,091
Other ports to lat'st date	5,798	161,184	......
Total, 1871-72	181,499	10,796,327	11,486,318
Total, 1870-71	607,524	12,096,641	889,064
Total, 1869-70	678,543	14,486,845	14,818
Total, 1868-69	230,583	8,048,757	2,211,642

To the Continent:

From	*Flour, brls.*	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*	*Rye, bu.*
New York, to Mar. 13	5,664	2,144,628	328,993	482,246
Other ports to latest dates	2,331	278,218	96,758	......
Total, 1871-72	7,995	2,422,846	425,751	482,246
Total, 1870-71	70,844	938,276	30,693	......
Total, 1869-70	16,478	720,060	98,875	57,897
Total, 1868-69	21,680	146,307	45,417	......

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and sea board ports, frozen in on the New York canals, and in transit by rail March 9, 1872:

In store at	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*	*Oats, bu.*	*Barley, bu.*
New York	2,374,969	882,765	1,833,570	246,295
Albany	5,000	8,000	172,000	79,000
Buffalo	436,732	200,800	329,539	109,950
*Chicago	1,566,900	6,318,759	1,204,142	521,331
Milwaukee	1,805,000	628,791	274,920	111,219
Duluth	25,000	......	......	......
Toledo	476,546	900,396	329,539	85,549
Detroit	223,880	87,365	175,505	14,404
Oswego	434,152	29,771	2,968	203,646
St. Louis	313,235	491,031	252,032	12,382
Boston	11,851	190,031	140,045	21,643
Toronto	245,704	2,500	58,043	63,696
Montreal	210,015	168,794	17,328	13,300
†Philadelphia	210,000	130,000	165,000	25,000
‡Baltimore	100,000	210,000	45,000	6,500
Amount afloat on N. Y. Canals	1,118,208	1,033,212	653,075	490,054
Rail shipments for week	76,473	516,126	170,879	49,568
Total	9,673,660	11,508,344	5,834,753	2,008,507
Total March 2, '72	9,819,211	11,236,536	5,911,184	2,127,338
Total Feb. 24, '72	9,961,028	10,755,101	6,072,637	2,080,378
Total Feb. 17, '72	10,356,015	10,566,967	6,228,021	1,977,269
Total Feb. 10, '72	10,532,209	10,542,253	6,578,605	1,973,584
Total Feb. 3, '72	10,681,001	10,540,869	6,691,077	2,038,394
Total Mar. 11, '71	8,824,077	4,148,295	2,613,383	1,164,016

*Estimated, including amount afloat in vessels.
†Estimated.
‡Exclusive of amount afloat in New York.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the leading markets were quiet, with little change in prices. The following was the result of the call at 4 o'clock, the tone being firmer all around:

Mess pork, cash, $11.15 bid, $11.25 asked; do seller the month, $11.10 bid; $11.25 asked; do, seller April, 2,500 brls at $11.35; 500 brls at $11.40; closed at $11.40 bid; $11.45 asked; do, seller May, $11.57½ bid; do, seller June, $11.60; do, seller July, $11.70 bid; $12.00 asked.

Lard, cash, $8.20 bid; do seller the month, $8.20 bid; do seller April, $8.30 bid; $8.40 asked; do seller May, $8.47½ bid; do seller June, $8.57½ bid.

Wheat, cash or seller the month: 5,000 bu sold at $1.19½, closed at $1.19½ bid, $1.20 asked; do seller April, 20,000 bu sold at $1.20½; closed at $1.20½ bid, and $1.20¾ asked; do seller May, 5,000 bu sold at $1.24½; closed at $1.24½ bid, and $1.25 asked; do seller June $1.26½ bid, $1.26¾ asked.

Corn, cash or seller the month, 36¼c bid, 36½c asked; do seller April 36¾c bid, 37c asked; do last half of April, 38½c bid, 39½c asked; do seller May, 5,000 bu sold at 40½c, 75,000 bu at 40¼c, closed at 40⅛c bid, and 41c asked; do seller June 41¼c bid, 41½c asked; do seller July, 10,000 bu sold at 43⅛, 5,000 bu at 42⅞c; closed at 42⅞c bid, 43c asked; do seller May and June, 40¼c bid, and 40⅝c asked.

Oats, cash or seller the month, 29⅞c bid; do seller April, 30⅛c bid, 30⅜c asked; do seller May, 33¼c bid, 33⅜c asked; do seller June, 34¼c bid, and 34½c asked.

The call will be made hereafter at half-past 3 o'clock.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 18.

BUTTER—There was nothing new to note in the butter market. The demand for good to choice qualities suitable for table use continues steadily active, and under light receipts the market remains firm at the quoted prices. For the poorer sorts the market rules quiet, and seems to be lacking in strength, though nominally values are unchanged. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 25@27c; choice roll, 20@22c; common to fair do, 12@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—In the bagging market there was little change. A steady fair inquiry exists for all goods in the list and the prevailing feeling is decidedly firm. We repeat our quotations as follows: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—An active business was doing in this branch of trade, and the market was again quoted firm. The following prices are current: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $5.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay; $4.00@[illegible].

BEANS—The demand equals the supply, and the following prices are firmly sustained: $1.50@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium; and at $2.25@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and steady. We quote: Common, $40.00@70.00 ₩ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.000, and choice hurl, $140.00@180.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet, and unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.50@1.57; whiskey barrels, $1.90; flour barrels, 50@55c. Staves and headings quoted at $15.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.00@9.00 for barrels.

CHEESE—All marketable goods are being held with great firmness, as the stocks, which are now much reduced, cannot be replenished to sell at the prices current. An early advance is looked for. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 19@20c; Western factory, 14@17c; Ohio factory, 16½@17c.

COAL—Business continues quiet and prices remain steady and uniform, as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00@12.50; Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, 10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, 6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—The demand was active and prices were firm at 14@15c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Quotations were unchanged. A liberal business was doing at the annexed range of prices: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French, do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 9@10c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 8½@9c; do, new, Western, 8½@9c; do, new, Michigan, 10@11c.

FISH—This market was quoted steady and firm at former rates. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.20; No. 1 bay do, $1.85@1.90; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.25; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The market was dull, at the following prices: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.00 for wild, and $12.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@6.50; oranges, Messina, ₩ box, $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—Trade opens fairly active this week, and with the single exception of coffees, the market was firm. We make no change in our quotations, as follows:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 24@24½c; prime do at 23@23½c; good, at 22½@23c; common, at 20@21½c; O. G. Java, at 26@28c; Singapore, at 24@25½c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25c; Maracaibo, at 24@25c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 8@8½c; Carolina, at 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 13½@13¾c; A, standard, at 12¾@12⅞c; A, No. 1, at 12@12½c; B, at 11¾@12c; XC, at 11½@11¾c; C, at 11@11½c; choice brown, at 10@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9¾@11c; molasses, do at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 49@55c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@60c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6¾c; standard, at 6½@6¾c; German mottled, at 7@7½c; White Lilly, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@5c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—The market was dull and easy at last week's prices. We continue to quote: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.00@13.50; do, loose pressed, $12.00@12.50; prairie pressed, $8.50@9.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $10.00@11.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The market was strong at the following prices: Green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in good request and the market was firm at the advance noted last week. We repeat our list as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	[illegible]	rates
Bar iron	[illegible]	rates
Heavy band	4 7-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Light band	5 7-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	6 @ 6 2-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Round and square	4 7-10@ 4 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 6-10@ 4 9-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway railroad	7½ @ 8	rates
German plow steel	9 @ 12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @ 11	rates

LEATHER—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market, the demand continuing fairly active and prices ruling active. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	.37@ .39	Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	.35@ .37
Country harness	.34@ .36	Rough upper, 14 to 15 lbs	.32@ .34
Line city, ₩ lb	.39@ .42	Rough upper, damaged	.28@ .30
Kip, ₩ lb	.90@ 1.00	Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@ .36
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15	Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@ .33
City upper No. 1, ₩ ft	.26@ .29	"B A" sole	.31@ .32
City upper No. 2, ₩ ft	.20@ .27		
Country upper, No. 1	.21@ .23		
Collar, ₩ ft	.21@ .23		
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40		
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25		

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45	French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
Kip, No. 1, medium	.90@ 1.00	French calf, 28 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.10
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@ .85	French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.60@ 2.00
Harness	.40@ .45	French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00		
French calf, Lemoine	65.00@80.00		

LUMBER—The market is steady, with a moderate local demand and very little from the country. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	30.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common boards	12.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	10.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@28.00
Pickets, square	18.00@20.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	18.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.25@ 4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	3.00@ 3.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00@ 4.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Goods in this line were in fair demand, and the market ruled firm and unchanged. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do roofing, IC, $12.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 42c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—No. 0 to 6, 9c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; way as high as [illegible] have been obtained, but 12, 12½c and 13, 14c; 14, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7¼c per lb; bdls, 7¾c net.

NAILS—We quote: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.25; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6.00; 3d per keg, $6.75; fine 3d per keg, $8.00; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—Prices underwent no change. A fair fair business was doing at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 24@25c; extra winter lard, 83c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63c; linseed raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats-foot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 97@98c.

POTATOES—Were in demand, and sales were readily effected at 80@90c for common mixed, and at 95c@$1.05 for good to choice straight lots from store.

POULTRY—Turkies and chickens were in light supply and were firm. Geese continue dull. Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.75; turkeys do, ₩ lb, 14@17c; geese do, ₩ dozen, $8.00@10.00; do, live, $9.00@11; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SEEDS—Were dull and easier. We quote timothy at $2.50@2.90 for good to prime. Clover was dull at $5.40@5.50, and $5.75 for mammoth. Hungarian quoted at 70@85c. Millet sold at 60@80c, and flax was nominal at $1.65@1.80.

SALT—Is quiet and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and diamond C, $2.40 ₩ brl.

TEAS—Are quiet, and the market is easy at the following prices: Young hyson, common to annexed quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@60c; good, 60@74; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90@$1.10; common imperial, 73@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 78@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra Japan leaf, 98c@$1.10; fair to good do, 80@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 75@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—No change was visible in this market, prices ruling steady, as follows:

CHEWING—Extra, 90c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright 70@80c; black sound, 58@65c.

WOOD—Prices were unchanged. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $6.00@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Remains firm at the prices given below:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@66c
Washed, coarse	58@60c
Unwashed, fine	34@42c
Unwashed, medium	38@45c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool 5@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 11.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 4,218. The unexpectedly heavy receipts caused a slight weakening of prices for all descriptions of stock, though aside from common and medium grades no decided decline was suffered. Butchers and feeders refused to pay within an ⅛c of last week's prices, and most of their purchases were made at this reduction. The range of prices was $3.50@6.50, with most of the sales at $4.50@5.00. The market closed quiet and easy with a large number unsold.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
13	butchers' stock	1,200	$5.05
19	good smooth steers	1,122	5.37½
17	butchers' stock	981	4.37½
15	butchers' stock	1,020	4.60
15	butchers' stock	984	4.50
18	butchers' stock	1,013	4.50
16	butchers' stock	1,161	4.50
16	butchers' stock	1,100	4.25
16	butchers' stock	1,004	4.50
16	butchers' stock	1,160	4.87½
16	light fleshy steers	940	4.75
50	good steers	1,261	5.62½
11	stockers'	852	4.50
118	good steers	1,268	5.62½
69	choice steers	1,418	6.25
32	choice steers	1,397	6.25
32	good steers	1,242	5.50
52	fair steers	1,179	5.30
15	stockers	920	4.50
13	cows	899	3.95
18	steers and oxen	1,365	4.90

HOGS—The receipts since Saturday have been 6,233. The supply was liberal, but there was a good attendance of buyers, and under an active demand the market was firm at a slight advance on Saturday's prices. Sales were reported at $4.20@4.25 for common rough mixed uneven and course lots; at $4.30@4.40 for medium, and at $4.45@4.65 for good to choice, with a few extra at $4.70. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
190	181	$4.35	106	250	$4.50	65	193	$4.25
56	179	4.35	121	225	4.50	119	207	4.30
71	181	4.20	60	246	4.35	69	188	4.40
110	219	4.50	60	229	4.30	115	244	4.35
55	260	4.35	68	180	4.30	118	239	4.50
58	240	4.40	55	209	4.30	101	254	4.50
68	281	4.35	61	253	4.35	64	211	4.35
36	271	4.70	61	195	4.40	63	231	4.35
124	253	4.40	52	161	4.45	114	270	4.35
41	233	4.35	52	219	4.37½	190	242	4.35
45	225	4.35	51	165	4.35	47	255	4.57½
55	175	4.25	58	204	4.35	61	238	4.35
36	236	4.35	60	253	4.30	61	251	4.40
48	236	4.30	49	234	4.30	62	193	4.37½
57	232	4.55	57	261	4.35	56	259	4.45
45	200	4.25						

SHEEP—Received to-day, 1,000. This market was again active and the high range of prices established last week was firmly sustained, sales ranging at $5.00@6.50 for common to medium, and $7.00@8.00 for good to choice. Extra sold at $8.25@8.50. We note the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
27	82	$7.50	21	85	$7.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	7.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	7.20	110	[illegible]	7.35
[illegible]	[illegible]	7.25	77	[illegible]	7.25
[illegible]	[illegible]	6.75	104	[illegible]	7.25
[illegible]	[illegible]	7.25	111	[illegible]	7.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	7.50	91	[illegible]	7.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	7.40	90	[illegible]	7.37½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 28s 3d; winter wheat, 11s 8d; spring wheat, 10s 9d@10s 11d; White, 11s 8d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 54s. Lard, 42s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, March 18—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92¼; account, 92⅜@½. Bonds, '62s, 92¼; '65s, 93¼; '67s, 93½; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, March 18.—Bonds 96½, 96¼.

PARIS, March 18.—Rentes, 55f 25c, ex-dividend.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—Evening—Cotton strong; middling upland, 11½d; Orleans, 11¾@11⅞d. Sales 15,000 bales; speculative and export, 4,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 4d. Flour, 28s@28s. Corn, 27s 6d. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 39s 6d. short ribs, 31s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Total beeves for the week, 8,300, or 1,100 less than the previous week. Arrivals to-day, 90 cars at Communipaw, 85 at Hundredth street, and 42 at Weehawken, making 3,600, against 4,300 last Monday. Market very strong at ½c advance, or 10@13½c. Most sales at 11½@12½c, averaging close on 12c. Fancy cattle of 19 cwt. alive, sold at 14c, 62 lbs ₩ cwt; 4 cars fine Ohio, 16 cwt gross, sold at 13@13½c; 3 cars Illinois, 8½ cwt, 13c; 3 cars, 7½ cwt, 12@13c; 4 cars, [illegible] cwt, 11½c; 6 cars poor, scant 6 cwt, some bulls, 10@10½c; lot fat bulls 6c ₩ lb live weight; market very firm.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 4,000, making 20,200 for the week, or 1,300 more than the previous week. Prices fully [illegible] for very poor; 10@10½c for prime to extra. [illegible] fine wool Ohio, av 111 lbs, sold at [illegible]; 2 cars, av 95 lbs, at 9½c; 2 cars Illinois, av 110 lbs, at 10½c; 1 car av 90 lbs, at 8½c; 3 cars Ohio, av 95 lbs, at 10c. No lambs on sale.

Hogs—Receipts for the week, 28,600 live; 5,000 dressed; for to-day, 41 cars live worth 5¼@5½c; city dressed at 6@7c; those of 160 to 180 lbs selling at 6½c; Western dressed sold at 5½c. Market firm.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Dry goods steady, with fair business doing at 11½c for fancy prints; 22½@23½c for Pacific Mills percales; 18c for Manchester do; 20c for American do; 16½c for Kearsarge satteens; 14c for Amoskeag corset jeans; 16½c for Amoskeag, Appleton, and Pepperell brown drills; 22½c for New York Mills' muslins; 21c for Wamsutta do; 18c for Lonsdale do, and 13½c for Red Bank. Heavy brown sheetings are in steady request at 14½@15c for best makes, and 13½c for seconds, such as Augusta and Nashville sheetings.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Beeves in fair demand and firmer; sales of 2,800 head at $7.50@8.00 for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; $5.50@7.00 for fair to good; $5.00@6.00 for common.

Sheep in fair demand. Sales 12,000 at 6½@9½c ₩ lb.

Hogs in fair demand; sales 3,200 at $7.50@8.00.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.26; No. 2, $1.21. Oats steady; No. 2, 31c. Corn lower; No. 2, 36½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 67½c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $12.37@12.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 18.—COTTON—Moderate; middling uplands, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.25; common to good extra, $6.15@6.65; good to choice, $6.80@7.40; white wheat Western extra, $7.45@7.80; extra Ohio, $6.70@7.65; extra St. Louis, $6.75@9.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat steady; receipts, 3,000 bu; No. 2 spring in store, $1.45; prime white Michigan in store, $1.52; winter red Western, quoted at $1.62@1.63; amber Western, $1.70@1.72; white Western, $1.70@1.75. Rye firmer; Western, 89c in store. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn opened dull and closed a shade firmer; receipts, 41,600 bu; Western mixed afloat, 69c; yellow Western, 68½@69½c. Oats quiet; receipts, 6,600 bu; Western in store and afloat, 53@54c; Ohio, 55@56c.

EGGS—Active at 21@24c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, 17½@20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8¾@9½c; Cuba, 8¼@9½c. Molasses firm. Rice firm at 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½@13c; refined, 22½@23½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull and heavy at 72½@73c.

Stock of grain in warehouses:

Wheat	2,262,000
Corn	630,000
Oats	1,621,000
Rye	281,000
Barley	175,000

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy; new mess, $12.60@12.75; prime, $11.00@11.25; new prime mess, $12.00. Beef quiet; mess, 8@10.50; extra, $11.75@13.50. Hams dull at 20@22c. Dressed hogs quiet at 5⅞@6½c. Tierce beef nominal; prime mess, $16.00@18.00; India mess, 19.00@20.00. Cut meats steady; hams, 8½@9½c; shoulders, 5@5½c; middles unchanged. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam at 8¾@9½c; kettle at 9¾c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 10@29c.

CHEESE—Firm, at 13@20c.

WHISKEY—Firmer, at 90c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—The market generally unchanged. Only sale, 2,000 bu No. 2 corn in Niagara Elevator, at about 58c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—TOBACCO—Active; lugs, 5½@8c; low to medium leaf, 8½@10c; good to fine, 11@13c.

COTTON—Firmer; upward tendency; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Grain unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7¼c. Bulk meats dull; no inquiry. Mess pork, $12.00.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 88c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra white Michigan, at $1.64; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.58@1.59; amber Michigan, $1.54@1.55. Corn and oats dull and nominal.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.40.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firmer and better; No. 1 red winter, $1.58; No. 2, held at $1.45. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm at 42c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady and firm at 21@21½c car lots; 22½@23c small lots.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat steady; red, $1.62@1.65; amber, $1.70. Corn quiet; yellow Western, 65c. Oats dull; white 54c; mixed, 52c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 89@90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania, $1.80@1.85. Corn nominal; mixed Western, [illegible]. Rye quiet at 95c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $13.25. Bulk meats and bacon heavy. Sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c. Lard, 8¾c.

WHISKEY—Quiet.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce, firm and a shade higher at $1.58@1.60; choice, $1.61@1.62. Corn dull and unchanged. Rye [illegible]. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Other markets unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak, at $11.87½@12.00 asked; sales at $12.00, seller middle of April. Lard steady; steam, 8½c; kettle, 8¾c asked. Bulk meats quiet and held firm; shoulders, 4@4¼c; clear rib, 5½@6c; clear, 7¼@7½c. Bacon quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6½@6¾c; clear, 7@7¼c.

HOGS—Nominally higher, few offering, at $4.40@4.80.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.36@1.40; for sample lots No. 3 fall, $1.70@1.75. Corn steady; No. 2, 40½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 36c. Barley quiet, at 70c for choice Iowa. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 80c.

WHISKEY—Better, at 88c for city.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $11.75 cash, and seller April; $12.00@12.25 jobbing and order lots; dry-salt meats dull and nominal. Bacon, jobbing and order sales shoulders, 5@5¼c; clear rib, 6½@7c; lard dull, 8½c offered, 8¾c asked; sales refined 9¼c.

HOGS—Quiet; $3.80@4.50.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; superfine, $6.75; double, $7.50; treble, $8.00@8.25. Corn scarce and firm; mixed, 85c; white, 97@97½c. Oats quiet, at 57@60c. Bran, $1.60.

HAY—Prime, $27.00; choice, $35.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $13.50. Bacon dull, at 5¾c, 7¾c, and 8c. Hams, sugar cured, 10½@11½c. Lard dull; tierce, 9¼@9½c; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in fair demand; common, 7½c; to good fair, 8¼@8½c. Molasses, demand good; common fermenting, 40@42½c; prime fermenting, 50c; prime (not fermenting), 52½c. Coffee quiet; fair, 19½@20½c; good, 20½@21½c; prime, 21@21½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 20½c; sight, 20; premium on gold, 10½.

COTTON—Strong; sales 6,500; nominally; good ordinary, 21½c; low middlings, 21½c; middlings, 23½c. Receipts, 5,400. Exports, Liverpool, 4,914; New York, 573. Stock, 177,351.

WHISKEY—89@90c.

The Late Solar Eclipse.

From the Independent.

The principal results of the late solar eclipse may be summed up pretty much as follows:

1. The complete confirmation of the results of the American observers in the eclipses of 1869 and 1870 as to the self-luminosity of the corona, and the characterization of its spectrum by the so-called No. 1474 line.

2. The confirmation of Professor Young's observation of the reversal of the Fraunhofer lines. This point deserves special attention. We have noticed in observations on the results of the late eclipse—one in an English paper, and another in a journal of this city, whose scientific summaries are otherwise unexceptionably exact—the statement made that the phenomenon of reversal has not been confirmed. Such statements could only be made by either overlooking or intentionally disregarding the reports of Captain Maclear and Mr. Pringle, directly testifying to reversal at the coming on of totality and reappearance at the end of the dark lines of the solar spectrum into remarkably bright lines; extracts from which to this effect have already been given in this column.

3. The introduction of a spectroscopic mode of observation never before employed—simpler and for some purposes more effective than the old. It consists merely in observing the eclipsed sun through a prism with the naked eye or with a small telescope. Who first conceived the plan is not certain. Professor Young recommended it in his eclipse report last May; but Mr. Lockyer seems to have thought of it independently.

4. The determination by this method that hydrogen is a part of the essential constituents of the corona. It was supposed by most of the observers that the hydrogen lines which they saw in spectrum of the coronal regions last year were due simply to light from the chromosphere reflected in our air. The observations of Respighi and Lockyer, fortified by those of Janssen, show this to be a mistake, and prove that hydrogen is just as much an element of the corona as the substance which gives the green No. 1474 line, so-called.

5. The detection by Janssen in the spectrum of the corona of some of the dark lines of the ordinary solar spectrum. This proves the corona to be not wholly gaseous. The reflection which causes these dark lines must be from solid or liquid particles in this upper atmosphere of the sun—perhaps meteoric matter, perhaps matter ejected from the sun itself.

6. More than twenty good photographs of the eclipse and corona. When these come to be carefully compared, they can hardly fail to give results both interesting and instructive.

7. The observations as to the polarization of the coronal light present just the same strange contradictions as on previous occasions. An interesting and difficult problem will have to be solved by physicists before the discrepancies can be reconciled.

Large Receipts of Deer-Skins in St. Paul—Some Statistics Relating to Wool, Furs, Pelts, and Hides.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, March 5.

During the last session of the Legislature an ineffectual attempt was made to enact a law which should prevent the wholesale destruction of the deer in this State. Dealers in St. Paul alone have shipped during the year 1871 78,457 deer-skins, the value of which was $23,132. Enormous as has been this number, it falls below the year 1870, when the exportations were some thousands more, and the value $27,650,—showing clearly that the deer are becoming thinned out, and their total destruction is only a question of a few years. But the Legislature refused to interpose any obstacle to the promiscuous slaughter of deer, principally on the ground that settlers desired the privilege of hunting them at seasons when they had nothing else to do—not so much to procure venison for the use of their families, but to secure their skins, which are worth the paltry sum of about twenty-five cents [illegible] after they have finally found their way to St. Paul.

While in pursuit of the [illegible] given above, the following statistics of [illegible] value of the importations from St. Paul [illegible] the articles mentioned, which partially indicates the extent of the trade in the [illegible] in this city:

	Importations in 1869.	Importations in 1870.	Importations in 1871.
Wool	$49,100	$14,000	$36,[illegible]
Furs	831,183	808,000	734,[illegible]
Deer-skins	18,200	27,650	23,132
Sheep-pelts	15,000	10,591	17,310
Buffalo-robes	140,000	180,000	175,000
Green hides	133,532	189,000	197,340
Dry hides	30,000	30,300	55,191
Totals	$1,218,015	$1,153,351	$1,2[illegible]

The deduction can be drawn from these figures that deer, buffalo, and all fur-bearing animals are gradually disappearing, a process which will in all likelihood continue, as Minnesota and the Western Territories become more densely populated, and the period is consequently not remote when the hunter will be compelled to look for such game among the unsettled wilds of British America, or the distant slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

—The death of a miser is thus pictured by the New Haven *Palladium*:

Husted Robby has lived in the village of Greenwich for years. He has occupied a small farm-house alone, and has been known as a genuine miser. He was a cattle-drover, and by shrewdness and penuriousness has accumulated a fortune of $100,000. He has never spent any money but for the veriest necessities of life. He never had any washing done, but put on an undergarment and wore it till it wore out. One day last week a neighbor went to the house and knocked, but got no answer. He forced the door and found a hideous spectacle. Hobby was lying on a dilapidated sofa, almost dead. On the floor was a calf, which had evidently died from hunger, and the body had been partially eaten by several hogs which were also in the room. The pantry was taken by chickens for a roost. An undressed pig was found in the stove oven, and little bits of flesh had been cut out. Hobby was in a dying condition from a stroke of paralysis, and was taken care of by the Selectmen at his death.

—The *Register*, a new daily at Memphis, announces:

We have no Generals, Colonels, Captains, or Majors in our office. We are all plain men with plain names, and will thank our friends to leave the handles off. We do not desire to be known by any but our true appellations.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—WALTER H. GRIFFITH agst. THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Receiver of the property and assets of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company is prepared to make a dividend or distributive payment of twenty cents on the dollar of the debts of said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, payable on and after the 11th day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of said Company, whose debts have been ascertained as follows:

First. All debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States.

Second. All judgments actually obtained against such corporation to the extent of the value of the real estate of which they shall respectively be liens; and,

Third. All other creditors of said corporation, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties.

Such payments will be made at the office of the Receiver, No. 173 Broadway, in the city of New York, on and after the said 11th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. of each day.

JOHN D. COCKS, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To all Whom it may Concern—Supreme Court, State of New York, Kings County—Walter H. Griffith agst. The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order duly made in the above entitled action, all creditors of said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned Referee appointed in and by said order at his office, No. 213 Montague street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of September, 1872, pursuant to the original section 78 of Article 2, Chapter 8, Title 4, Part 2 of Revised Statutes, or in default thereof, they will be precluded from participating in any distribution which shall be made under the judgment or decree in said action.

Dated Brooklyn, March 5, 1872.

CLARENCE L. BURNET, Referee.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana, Mo., Route. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. [illegible]

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 75 Canal-st, corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. †Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—63 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Adams and Canal-sts. In freight office at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:35 p m
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. [illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st, corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m. §On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1872.

GREELEY FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The indications are daily increasing that no Democratic ticket will be nominated for the next National campaign, and that the contest will be between Republican candidates. Anticipating this shaping of events, a movement has been set on foot in the Eastern States to nominate Horace Greeley for Vice President.

If the editor of so great a newspaper as the New York Times can come down from his high position to preside over the United States Senate, then we are bound to say that Mr. Greeley's name would be the strongest and most popular that was ever submitted to the suffrages of the people for the Vice Presidency. There is not a man or journal in the country but has differed from him on some points. This is, in part, the natural effect of his position at the head of a Republican newspaper which has always been a leader rather than a follower of the party. At the same time not a man nor journal ever doubted Mr. Greeley's integrity of purpose, his broad patriotism, his anti-slavery character, or his intent, in all that he has said and done, to serve the best interests of the whole American people. He is known to the people in many capacities; as the founder and editor of the most widely circulated journal in the country,—a journal distinctively devoted to the cause of free labor, and one of the most pure in its moral and political influence published; as a bad political economist; as author of a series of works, hastily prepared in part, but generally popular, and all animated by the most hopeful faith in progress, in industry, and in the intelligence of the people; as a lecturer before agricultural fairs and lyceums, which he has often travelled thousands of miles to gratify, at the same time affording himself the highest possible pleasure, in becoming better acquainted with American farmers and mechanics, their wants, progress, and opinions. In these and other ways Mr. Greeley has been longer and better known to the American people than any other public man now living, and yet the man who should impugn his honesty of purpose would forfeit his own reputation for that quality. Nearly every farmer and artisan in the land has heard Mr. Greeley "talk," sometimes discursively, but often with great beauty and grace, as well as pith and force. Every man knows his pistol-shot style of writing, derived from a direct and unequivocal way of thinking, and singularly coupled with a gentle, sensitive, and genial tenderness. Mr. Greeley might address the American people, of whatever party, in the words of Brutus to the Romans,—"Friends, countrymen, and lovers." To say that he has friends in every town, from the Bay of Fundy to the Golden Gate, who would gladly work for him in a Presidential campaign, without the hope of reward or fear of punishment, is only to state that his long life of usefulness is gratefully appreciated by those whom he has labored to serve.

In New York, and for a radius of a hundred miles around, Mr. Greeley's popularity during the past ten years has broadened from a mere popularity among his own party to a good will which is irrespective of party,—such as is usually reserved even from the best and purest public men till they are laid in the grave. He is nearly as popular among political opponents in New York City and vicinity as among members of his own party. He has met and addressed them on industrial, co-operative, temperance, educational, or other questions, and they respect him. Mr. Greeley's name would have talismanic power in the Eastern States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and would have great popularity at the South. His name would mean that the animosities of the war are forgotten, without forgetting any of its triumphs, its heroism, or its results; that the Federal appointment and removals are not to be a national corruption fund, out of which a President is to pay for his own continuance in power; that the reform of the Civil Service from incompetency, nepotism, dishonesty, and despotism, is to be honest and sincere.

Whoever may be elected, a ticket upon which Horace Greeley occupies a place will be sure to get a great many votes in the back country that nobody else can reach.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BRIDGE AT OMAHA.

The railroad-bridge over the Missouri River has been completed and tested for some time, but a communication from there, as late as Saturday, states that the bridge has not been used. The reason for this is, that the Union Pacific Railway Company claims that the eastern terminus of that road is on the west bank of the river, at Omaha, and that the right to run and operate the bridge is an independent franchise, in no way a part of the railroad. It, therefore, demands that all railroads from the East, reaching the Missouri River, shall transfer passengers and freight to the Union Pacific depot in Omaha, paying, for the use of the bridge for that purpose, $10 per car; and that such roads, so using the bridge, shall be responsible for all damages that may occur.

Quite recently the City of Omaha deeded to the Union Pacific Railroad several blocks of ground on condition that the railroad company should establish its depots in that city, and make up all its trains there. There is, therefore, a controversy between Omaha and Council Bluffs on this subject, which the Union Pacific Company proposes to settle by this agreement with Omaha. We have, heretofore, given the history of this matter, in which the public is concerned. In the charter of the Union Pacific Railroad Company it is provided that the eastern terminus of the railroad shall be at a point on the "western boundary of the State of Iowa," to be fixed by the President of the United States. The railroad company at that time thought of locating on the Missouri River at some point south of Omaha, to avoid the long circuit which the road has to make to reach the high ground behind Omaha, and they actually commenced their road near that point. When they applied for their bonds, upon the completion of the first forty miles of the road, the cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs had influence enough to compel the company to bring their tracks on the west side of the river, from the point previously selected, to the City of Omaha. The President, then, by proclamation, in 1864, did "designate and establish," as the initial point of said road, "a point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, east of and opposite to the east line of Section 10, in Township 15 north, of Range 13 east of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in the Territory of Nebraska." "East of and opposite to" the most eastern land in the State of Nebraska, must of necessity be in the State of Iowa. The bridge-builders, however, have issued a printed defence of their action, in which they set forth that the legal boundary of the State of Iowa is in the "middle of the main channel of the Missouri River," and, therefore, that the President located the eastern terminus of the road in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River. The boundary of the State of Illinois, after leaving the State of Indiana on the north, proceeds "thence east with the line of said State to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north along the middle of said lake to north latitude forty-two degrees and thirty minutes." Under the construction adopted by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the case of its eastern terminus, a contract to build a railroad to a point on the northeast boundary of Illinois would require that it be built to the middle of Lake Michigan! The language of the act of 1863 says the point shall be on the western boundary of Iowa; did that mean within the territory of the State of Iowa, or midway across the River Missouri? Had there been a purpose to have located the terminus on the west bank of the river, what would have been so easy as to have said "on the eastern boundary of the Territory of Nebraska"? There never was a question or a doubt that the Union Pacific Railroad was to establish and maintain a connection with the various railroads from the East which were to reach the Missouri River, nor was there a thought that such roads were to cross the river to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad on a bridge not owned by themselves. The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company have recently unanimously agreed that the true construction of the charter, and of the President's proclamation, is, that the eastern terminus of that road is on the east bank of the river, within the State of Iowa.

In 1871 the Union Pacific Railroad Company asked Congress for permission to issue bonds to build the bridge from the west to the east bank of the Missouri River; and Congress, on the 24th of January of that year, granted that power. The act also provides:

> And said bridge may be so constructed as to provide for the passage of ordinary vehicles and travel, and said company may levy and collect tolls and charges for the use of the same.

That is, for the use of the bridge, for ordinary vehicles and travel.

The act further provides:

> That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to change the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad from the place where it is now fixed under existing law, nor to release said Union Pacific Company, or its successors, from its obligations under existing laws: *Provided*, That Congress shall, at all times, have power to regulate said bridge, and the rates for the transportation of freight and passengers over the same, and the local travel hereinbefore provided for.

It is claimed that Congress has created two distinct corporations,—the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the Union Pacific Railroad Bridge Company,—and that it has authorized the latter Company to levy tolls upon passengers and freight delivered at the eastern terminus of that road attempting to reach the trains and cars of the former company; that it authorizes the Union Pacific Railroad Company to dump its passengers and freight at a point west of the eastern terminus of the road, and to demand toll from them for the privilege of moving to that terminus; that it authorizes that Company to demand, in addition to its regular fare, tolls from all passengers and freights arriving at its eastern terminus for the privilege of reaching the trains of said Company, which are made up some miles west of that terminus. Such a claim is preposterous.

Against that demand the various railroads running to the Missouri River have united, and, in so doing, will be sustained by the country. If there is to be an interruption to travel and commerce, let the responsibility rest upon the Union Pacific Railroad Company. If it can get along without business, let it do so. This exaction comes with peculiarly bad grace from a corporation whose entire road has been built with the public money; whose owners have divided among themselves many millions borrowed on its bonds; and from a corporation which, at this day, exists only at the merciful forbearance of the nation. This miserable pretence, that it has a special charter to erect special toll-gates upon the road built at the public expense, is another evidence of the grasping tendency of the monopoly. We trust the Secretary of the Interior will require that this Union Pacific Railroad Company shall do its transfer business at its eastern terminus, within the State of Iowa. If, however, Congress has unguardedly granted a right to that Company to collect tolls from other Companies using the bridge, Congress has not granted that Company the power to compel other Companies to use the bridge. If the transfer of cars with passengers and freights is not a convenience and economy to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, let it be compelled to make its reshipments on the east bank of the river.

THE WOOD CORRUPTION CASE.

The Special Committee appointed by the New York Legislature to investigate certain charges of corruption against Senator James Wood has at last made a report, which, while it does not specify any particular corrupt acts practiced by Mr. Wood, nevertheless decides that his conduct with reference to moneys paid to him by Jay Gould and Tweed is inconsistent with his position as a legislator, and must necessarily embarrass his action as such in regard to any measures which are brought before the Senate in which Gould and Tweed are interested. A brief recital of the facts connected with the payment of these moneys to Wood will convince every one else that the Committee was warranted in its findings against him. Previous to Mr. Wood's election to the Senate he was associated with one Chamberlain in the practice of the law. The partnership was dissolved after a time, and Chamberlain engaged in the liquor business, organizing two stock companies, in which Chamberlain and Wood controlled the majority of the stock and agreed to share the profits. In the meantime, and prior to January, 1870, the nomination of a candidate for the Senate was being canvassed in the Thirtieth District. Jay Gould, who was then President of Erie, voluntarily contributed $5,000 to secure the election of a Mr. Humphrey, then Senator from that District. Mr. Humphrey was defeated, however, by Mr. Wood, and, shortly after, Jay Gould visited Wood to explain away the Humphrey contribution. This was done satisfactorily, it may be presumed, from the fact that Wood not long after received $10,000 from Gould, for which he gave his note, the $10,000 going into the Wood-Chamberlain liquor concerns, which had begun to lose money. It further appears that, when Wood came into the Senate, he was unacquainted with Tweed, who was a Senator at the same time, but, during the session, he supported the measures known as the "Tax Levy" and the "City Charter," which had been introduced and urged by Tweed. At the close of that session Wood applied to Tweed for a loan of money, which Tweed granted, and advanced to Wood the sum of $15,000, for which Wood gave to Tweed his note, payable in three months, without interest. This money also went to prop up the liquor business.

These are the charges against Senator Wood. They do not allege any specific act of corruption, but the circumstances surrounding them are sufficiently specific to warrant inferences of corruption. Before making the advances, neither Gould nor Tweed made any inquiry as to the credit or responsibility of Wood, although his general reputation in regard to business credit was not good for sums such as were loaned to him. They asked of Wood no security for the sums advanced. They never pressed for payment of the notes at the time of their maturity, but allowed Wood to settle them by regular renewals, and without interest. And, lastly, it is shown, by the testimony of Tweed and Gould themselves, that they would not have advanced the money to him had they not believed that they could thereby respectively derive advantages, from Wood's action as a legislator, of an improper character, and which they could not otherwise accomplish through him.

Although Mr. Senator Wood has very cleverly covered his tracks, the report indicates that the corrupted will in all likelihood go the way of the corrupters, and that the Chamberlain-Wood Whiskey Stock Companies will languish hereafter and omit dividends. Mr. Wood was doubly unfortunate,—first, in receiving bribes at all, and, second, in accepting them from men of such character as Jay Gould and "Boss" Tweed. In this latter respect the Committee rather curtly say: "The reputation of Messrs. Tweed and Gould is too well known to make it necessary for the Committee to inquire of, or comment on, the same for the purposes of this investigation."

Have all subjects of thought, especially subjects of poetical thought, been exhausted? The literature of the last four or five years has given us half-a-dozen instances of unconscious plagiarism, where a poet, struggling to revamp an old theme, has unwittingly shown in every line the influence of some older rhyme. Within the past year we have had Joaquin Miller's "Kit Carson's Ride," in which "How We Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix," is transplanted to a Western prairie; and now Longfellow, in his "Ballad of Carmilhan," in the April *Atlantic*, struggles in vain against "Ye Rime of Ye Ancient Mariner."

A COLONY OF MURDERERS.

The little colony of murderers in the New York Tombs is evidently a happy family, none of them being in the least concerned about their latter end, thanks to the weakness of the judiciary and juries of that city. One of the number, McNevins, who was to have been hanged, has gone to Sing Sing for sixteen months, his lawyer having discovered that the man he murdered was a rowdy. We have no special sympathy with rowdies, but we doubt whether the best use you can put them to is to kill them. Foster, the car-hook murderer, was to have been hanged next Friday, but the lawyers, aided by the New York *Tribune*, have succeeded in staving the execution off, for the present, because he only intended to reprimand his victim when he dealt him his death-blow with his murderous weapon. On this theory, any drunken brute is at liberty to reprimand any citizen by quietly breaking his head with an iron bar. Notwithstanding what the *Tribune* philosopher may know about drunken men, there will be many people who will seriously object to a reprimand from a drunken vagabond in this murderous manner. As Foster is now very docile and repentant, it may be settled that he too is not to be hanged, but will soon be released from his durance, to resume his peculiar form of reprimanding. Having managed to secure Foster's immunity from the gallows, we presume the same paper will now urge that Stokes was reprimanding Fisk when he shot him. Stokes, in the meantime, is represented to be very happy, not only asserting his innocence, but expressing a great deal of virtuous indignation that he should be regarded as a criminal, and not as a gentleman temporarily deprived of his privileges. The delay in Stokes' case undoubtedly assures his escape from the gallows also. The victim of his pistol is already forgotten, and the public interest in the fatal affray has died out almost entirely. Every day that Stokes' trial is deferred increases the certainty of his acquittal, or, at least, the imposition of a mild penalty.

Under such circumstances as these, the colony of murderers in the Tombs may well be happy. The gallows, from long disuse, has lost its terrors. It may serve as a scarecrow with which to intimidate children; but a man who wants to kill a rowdy, or a drunken brute who wants to reprimand a sober, honest citizen, by killing him, or a *roue* who wants to put his rival out of the way, has little occasion to let the fear of hanging interpose itself between him and his desires. A corrupt judiciary, convenient juries, bullying lawyers, and mawkish philosophers can easily find a way out of his troubles. The result of all this is the increase of crime in a frightful ratio. Criminal intelligence forms the staple of the current news of the day, and it will continue so until crime arrives at such an intolerable pitch that sterner measures will be adopted by the judiciary, or the people will arise and take the laws into their own hands and execute punishment themselves. Every day that the colony of murderers in the Tombs remains undisturbed not only removes them further away from their deserved punishment, but offers an incentive to other murderously-disposed persons to satisfy their desires.

In another column we give an account of the debate between Messrs. Hesing and Raster on the one side, and Mr. Linegar on the other, at the recent meeting of the State Central Committee, taken from the columns of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*. The debate is unusually interesting in the present political condition of things, as it gives the exact *status* of the German feeling on the question of the sale of arms to France, and Mr. Schurz's connection with the investigation. The only criticism, according to Mr. Raster, which the *Staats Zeitung* has made, is on the propriety of the time chosen by Mr. Schurz. It has argued against his proposition, not because his proposition was wrong. On the main question of investigation Mr. Raster declares that Mr. Schurz is right; that a sale of such a kind was a wrong of the blackest description, and, if it is proved, General Grant must remove Secretary Belknap. Mr. Raster replied to Mr. Linegar with the utmost warmth, and acknowledged that he was "white with rage" when Mr. Linegar charged Mr. Schurz with being a Prussian. When Mr. Linegar replied to Mr. Raster by saying that it was none of the business of the United States to investigate this sale so long as Prussia did not complain of it, Mr. Raster very aptly answered: "Suppose I should see a thief stealing your pocketbook, should I wait until you discover your loss before I inform you of it?" Mr. Linegar had no reply to make. The debate will prove interesting to our readers as showing that the only difference between the *Staats Zeitung* and Mr. Schurz is in a matter of taste, and that, on the main question, it declares Mr. Schurz to be in the right, and that, when attacks like those of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Carpenter are made against Mr. Schurz, they only secure for him the universal sympathy of the German people.

The question in English politics, which dwarfs Liberalism *vs.* Conservatism and Capital *vs.* Labor, is the question of Land. Its monopoly, more keenly felt in Great Britain than anywhere else in the world, has produced a deep-seated discontent, rife with whispers of agrarianism. Demagogues and ill-informed statesmen have swelled this discontent by saying that the land-owners of England numbered only 30,000 and that half a dozen noblemen possessed all Scotland. The first attack upon this opinion was made by the Cobden Club, which authorized the statement; "The *bona fide* landed proprietors of England and Wales, great and small, largely exceed 100,000, and may even amount to 200,000;" and added that this estimate did not include the owners of mere houses and gardens. The discussion which this utterance gave rise to has resulted in Parliament's ordering the enrollment of all persons holding an acre or more of ground in a new Domesday Book. It is claimed that this will show that former statements have been absurdly wrong. Lord Salisbury has examined Hertfordshire, and found that there were in that county 8,333 land-owners, whereas the census only gave 245. This amazing discrepancy is explained by the fact that very many proprietors returned themselves as "private gentlemen." If the increase be proportionate in other counties, the whole number of proprietors would be 994,338, instead of the 30,766 returned by the census. This is, however, an exaggeration. Lord Derby claims only 300,000. If his figures are true, it appears that the landed aristocracy of England are a far larger part of the population than has been generally believed. The fact will add to the strength of English Conservatism.

We print elsewhere a statement of the aggregate issues of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society down to March 2, 1872. The total amounts to one million four hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and seventeen articles, and most of them of a character that required considerable care in the distribution to prevent the Society from being imposed upon and swindled. Such articles as mattresses, blankets, comfortables, shoes, sheeting, bedsteads, chairs, tables, stoves, pails, and men's, women's, and children's clothing make up the long list. The labor and pains with which it has been distributed have been very great, and has placed the city under lasting obligations to the disinterested men and women who have freely given their time and strength to the good work. Without such services, even the munificence of the distant donors of this relief would have been ineffectual to bring the aid home to every family and fireside among us in the effectual and satisfactory manner which has marked the performance of this great charity.

Senator Chandler, through a Michigan clerk, charged Trumbull with being bribed by Andrew Johnson with a $10,000 fee in the McArdle case, to vote against impeachment. In reply, Trumbull showed that Johnson's declaration, that the reconstruction laws were unconstitutional, would have been sustained had the McArdle case been decided against the Government; that it was, therefore, Johnson's desire that it should be so decided; that his Attorney General, Stanbery, declined, for this reason, to conduct it; and that he (Trumbull) undertook it at the express request of General Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*, whose letter to that effect he produced and read. Chandler was floored, and could only reply by abuse, for which he was compelled to apologize. A few Administration organs, forced to back down from their first accusation of bribery, have invented another by saying that the fee given was exorbitant, and that it was put at that figure by Johnson in order to buy the Senator's vote. As Trumbull's exertions in the McArdle case were directly opposed to Johnson's wishes, and as the latter had nothing whatever to do with regulating the fee given, this cunning lie will scarcely stain the Senator's unspotted character.

If lovely, upright woman were only in our Legislatures, corruption would be unheard of. The faintest hint at bribery would be received with scorn, in virtue of their charming intuitive nature, which does away with the exercise of reasons that the "brute sex" foolishly deems advisable. This theory is not invariably reduced to practice. From the report of the New York Commission of State Charities, we learn that the ladies who have engineered most of the charitable appropriations to the Protestant hospitals, etc., have countenanced bribery to a shocking extent. One case is stated in detail. A lady wished to get an appropriation of $5,000 for the New York City Woman's Dispensary. Some man unknown to her offered to get her $7,500, provided she would give him all the grant above that sum. This specimen rollicer of politics accepted the offer, got $7,500 out of a $10,000 appropriation, took a falsely-signed receipt for the balance, and now, when her conscience has impelled her to confess, she is unable to point out her accomplice in the fraud. Of course, the fraud was entered into from the best of motives; the worst crimes of the world have been dictated by the best of motives. Witness the (perhaps mythical) order of the Duke of Alva, just before the sack of a Netherland town: "Soldiers, you will kill all the men and ravish all the women, for the glory of God." A censorious world is apt to judge the intrinsic goodness of a motive by its event.

The International Society wishes the Government to hire all unemployed men; that is, buy up all the surplus stock of the commodity of labor. If this is done, it is of course but fair that the Government should buy up the surplus stock of every other commodity, from boots and shoes to brains. As manual workingmen expect to be paid at least the ruling wages of their fellow laborers, brain-workers would have the same right, and, as short-sighted Nature, by restricting the supply, has made the latter more valuable than the former, Government would pay them more, and the present odious distinction between knowledge and ignorance, thrift and carelessness, would continue. Besides this objection, it is evident that the Government would accumulate a vast stock of all manufactured articles, and could neither sell them nor give them away, because it would destroy all the manufactures by so doing. There would thus be a constant waste of labor in producing articles destined never to be used, and the price paid for this folly would be a literally-crushing taxation, which, adjust it as you may, must bear more upon the manual workers than on any other class of our community.

Flogging for crime has been almost everywhere abolished, until Delaware and Great Britain are about the only civilized communities that practice it. England has in great measure given it up, but is now seriously considering the expediency of reviving it in order to meet the alarming increase of garroting, highway-robbery, etc. It is no doubt a cruel punishment, almost a revengeful one, but it might well be applied to one class of criminals,—wife-beaters. The man who reels into the home his debauchery has made a hell, and beats, and strikes, and kicks a helpless woman, and the next morning, when she, in her foolish love, declines to prosecute him, is let off with a few dollars' fine or a few days' imprisonment only to begin again his slow torture of his wife,—such a man deserves to have the cat-o'-nine-tails cut bloody lines across his back. Agony would scare him into decency, and we would be spared the dreary details of wife-beating that now come almost daily from every State in the Union.

Our German exchanges contain a sad story, which is not without its moral. A certain Jesuit, the Canon Kosmian, was selected by the Archbishop of Posen to carry the "Peter's Pence" of his diocese to Rome. The route he took led through Homburg. Believing that the end of increasing the Pope's revenues would justify any means, and elated by his repeated victories in fighting the World, the Flesh, and the Devil, the Canon essayed to fight the Tiger. That savage animal despoiled the priest with the same *nonchalance* with which it would have bagged a peasant. The Canon plodded home, giving up his journey to the Vatican, and has been deprived of his official rank as a punishment for his heinous crime.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Dillon brothers, of Normal, start for France in a week or two, to purchase a stock of Norman horses.

—Only one man in Virden and four in Girard have yet been found who confess to an income the past year that leaves any margin for Uncle Sam's tax-gatherers to prey upon.

—A petition has been presented to the Board of Trustees of Moline, asking that the question of a public library under the new law, be submitted to the people at the ensuing April election.

—The Wilmington *Independent* states that in a few days over 500 hands will be employed in the stone quarries near that place, and that ten canal boats, loaded with stone, will be despatched to Chicago every day.

—An item has been going the rounds of the press, to the effect that the "city taxes of Elgin, Ill., were five times as great as the State and county taxes together," and that city bonds are protested, and the people are in "a state of revolution," all of which the *Advocate* of that city emphatically denies. The total tax of the city is but nine and one-half mills on the dollar, which include school, bridge, and road taxes. There is neither bond or interest outstanding due and not paid. The total indebtedness is but about $50,000, and that mostly on account of the location of the Northern Insane Asylum.

IOWA.

Mr. A. Levi, of Dubuque, under a contract with the city, receives 10 per cent of the funds derived from the sale of burial lots on his ground, which amounts to about $75 monthly.

—Wapello County was first settled by whites in 1842. Its total valuation now is $5,617,420.

—One of the finest beds of peat in Iowa is said to be situated within the town limits of Estherville. Its dimensions are estimated at a mile in length, from one to twenty rods in width, and an average of six feet in thickness.

—Borrowed without leave of Michael Nolan, Council Bluffs, by Jerry Carey, his brother-in-law, $230 worth of gold dust, one $30 nugget pin, and one $25 plain gold ring. Michael has a brotherly longing to see Jerry, and the police are trying to satisfy his desire.

WISCONSIN.

About seventy-five persons have lately united with the Waupun churches, as the result of a protracted union meeting.

—Mrs. Rebecca Walker, of Whitewater, died on Thursday. She was one of the early residents of Milwaukee.

—Charles Waters, of Springville, has some trees which produce apples that have neither seed nor core. There is no waste to these after the outside skin is removed—nothing but clear apple. The tree does not bloom. He has some trees large enough to bear, and expects to get some full-grown apples this fall, which he will exhibit at several different State Fairs.

—The ponds of Dousman & Mann, at Waukesha, contain over 100,000 young brook trout.

—Father P. P. Cooney, of Watertown, Wis., is a fighting parson. He served through the war as Chaplain of the Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, and was especially commissioned by President Lincoln "Chaplain General of the Indiana Troops in the Field."

INDIANA.

The Methodists of Cambridge have organized a sewing society, and one of the conditions of membership is that the neighbors shall not be talked about.

—Mrs. Crowe, wife of the former Chief of Police at Terre Haute, died on Thursday.

—The guests of a hotel in Jeffersonville are meditating a revolt, the immediate cause of which is the periodical appearance of a monster sweet potato, two feet and a half long, which the landlord insists shall be devoured before a change of diet is afforded.

MICHIGAN.

One of the finest banking edifices in the State is said to be that of the First National at Three Rivers.

—The new bridge at East Saginaw is 738 feet long, with a draw of 386 feet.

—A lady sophomore at Michigan University, who has commenced "working her way through college," saws and splits her own wood, quite to the chagrin of her brother sophomores.

—It is proposed in the St. Joseph region to grow figs as an experiment, and many persons think they can be cultivated successfully. They are raised to some extent in Ohio and in the vicinity of St. Louis.

—Eleven thousand cigars are made daily at the State Prison, Jackson.

NEW YORK.

The Scene at the Erie Offices.

The Night of the Coup de Theatre.

Talk with Crounch and O. H. P. Archer—The Gould Gang of Cutthroats.

Sketch of D. E. Sickles—Anecdotes of Fisk.

From Our Own Correspondent.
New York, March 11.

To resume the description yesterday begun: I had related my visit to the Erie Railway offices the night of the overthrow of Jay Gould, and described him hiding, like *Tito* in the story of "Romola," before the avenger long awaited, in the farthest end of a series of subordinate offices at right angles to the series occupied by the new Vice President and his friends. He had filled the remainder of that subordinate series with "Tommy Lynch's gang," so that, between his miserable, pecunious self and the new authorities stretched his natural companions,—these vagrants,—quite up to the office of the President, at the corner of the building. Some show of authority was given to these cutthroats, by conferring on them, for the time, the name of constabulary.

THE EARLY VIGIL OF THE FIRST NIGHT.

At any hour of the night I could climb up by a chair, and peep over the grained and opaque part of the glass, through the transparent portion, and see those fellows playing cards, swearing and drinking, and contemning our supervision within. Lynch himself was at Gould's door,—the hound guarding the jackal's den,—and using his abstruse energies to read visitors' cards and anticipate the will of the master within. Lynch, it appears, had been Fisk's reliance for a piece of brutality on short notice, as he kept a grog-den a little way from the Grand Opera office, and Gould had kept up the respectable intimacy.

Our little knot of folks, in possession of the front row of offices, was not above 20 in number, counting policemen,—who showed no heart or pluck, and were perfectly unreliable,—and excluding a dozen newspaper-reporters, who seemed to me, from the questions they put, to know nothing whatever of the Erie Corporation; the "Metropolitan staff," as it is called, is very young and jimson-weedish.

IN FISK'S NECTAR GLASS.

Mr. Perry Archer was absolute custodian and director of the place, and he took up his quarters, after 8 o'clock, in the restaurant, a small and elegant room, the last of the suite, where but one long table, capable of seating a dozen or more, filled much of the area. There, with frequent disturbances, I had a fair dinner, cooked in a kitchen right beside us, whose doors were so rigidly guarded that every time the servants returned, they had to knock and call their names. The object of this caution was to prevent court-papers from some of Gould's Judges being served upon the Vice President. It occurred to me, that, among the many queer scenes and places I had seen around the world, this was among the oddest; a gigantic corporation reduced to an all-night tilt between two men, hidden away in opposite corners of the same general suite of rooms, with ruffians on one side and unwilling policemen on the other. The table where we sat had been Fisk's carousal-place. There the tall and perfect Montaland, the scrawny, *spirituelle* Silly, Aimee, the vivacious, and the coarse, voluptuous Mansfield had drunk and sang, while art played the go-between. A highway scarcely equalled in the world, planned, executed, dedicated with reverence and sacrifice, was, after twenty years, to pour its proceeds into the little supper-room, for pirates to pursue their appetites and woo the Muses.

SKETCH OF MR. CROUNCH.

After a little while, the prying reporters, who kept peeping in to pick up the wrong end of a sentence, slipped away, and we were left to speak at leisure upon the road, the day, and the issue. There were now present Oliver Hazard, Perry Archer, James Archer, Mr. Crounch, Mr. Parkes, a large, powerful man, and old Erie officer, and myself. One big, lazy policeman kept watch silently.

Crounch is said to have been the conceiver and concoctor of this day's revolution. He was formerly a newspaper writer, made the acquaintance of the Erie people, studied the drift of events, and concluded that it ought to be as easy to capture the road for its owners as it had been for Gould, Fisk, & Co. to seize it. He put himself in association with the English owners and suggested that a falling out might be made amongst the Erie Directors. They turned Crounch over to General Dan. Sickles, their generalissimo, who thought the plan wild. Sickles failed, of himself, however, to do anything and at last looked into the young man's case. The keystone of the arch to be shaken down was Perry Archer, Vice-President, and he was already tired of his notorious associates and anxious to recover the road and make its management respectable. Crounch is a wiry man of nervous temperament, quick and prompt of speech, rapid and electrical of movement, and with the address of a gentleman of education. He wears side-whiskers of dark-brown, makes acquaintances readily, and is an incisive, persuasive talker with an English pronunciation. He reminded me somewhat of Edmund C. Steadman, another newspaper man and financier. It might be that the whole tumble of the Gould fabric was the work of this young adventurer. But no man of intelligence could be as much of an adventurer as the man he shook down. Jay Gould's very name is said to be a lie, and at that table one person related that his name was *Jason* Gould, and so put down at school when he was a boy.

O. H. P. ARCHER.

Mr. Archer, of whom I gave you a sketch at the time of his appointment, is a well-built man, of about 45 years of age, with a round good head, a healthy complexion, and the mark of good habits and an orderly and industrious life. He is of the medium height, and with an inclination little more than apparent of portliness. His attire is quieter than that of a business man, and gives one the idea that he is a church-member of one of the staider Protestant bodies, which the case; for he has been a Methodist many years. Born without advantages, on the Island of New York, where his mother still lives in good health, managing her own affairs, Mr. Archer went into the active tussle of life, and was, I believe, a contractor or superintendent of construction on two or three Western railways. I understood him to say that he made that part of the Alton & St. Louis Road south of Joliet, to and beyond Elwood. His "strike" in railway life was in handling freights in New York City, between the Erie and other railways and transportation lines, and between the merchants and the cars. He began to do this for the New York Central Railroad, and entered into engagements with the Erie in 1868, before Gould, or Drew, or even Vanderbilt, sought to ravish it. Although he made a large amount of money by finally getting the whole of this business, many a shrewd man might have been ruined taking the contract at the rates he accepted. He devised a system of steam-lighterage, the towing of baggage-trains across the Hudson, etc.; and, by judicious investments in real estate, grew up solidly to a moderate fortune, perhaps between one and two millions,—nothing extraordinary for New York.

Fisk and Gould were mere operators, Jeremy Diddlers, and bandits, and, knowing nothing of the real management of railways, they grew to respect this physical associate, who dealt in real things, and, by modest processes, kept out scandal and law, and thrived. Several times in straits, they called on him for the loan of money, and, one week before the death of Fisk, Jay Gould had Archer made Vice President of Erie, *vice* Fisk, resigned. I send you a copy of the notification of this event, in the original, signed by Jay Gould, one week before the killing of Fisk. It is alleged that Fisk himself suggested Archer as his successor:

ERIE RAILWAY CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

NOTICE.

O. H. P. ARCHER has been elected Vice President of the Erie Railway Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Fisk, Jr., and JUSTIN D. WHITE has been elected Treasurer, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jay Gould.

JAY GOULD, President.

Perry Archer, as he is generally called, is comparatively inexperienced in litigation and such courses as Fisk and Gould employed to achieve purposes with Legislatures, lawyers, and Judges. He is a capable man of real affairs, active, observing, many-handed, and inspiring confidence. The following are parts of conversation held with him, which show his personal relations with Gould and the rise of the feud within the corporation:

THE LATTER DAYS INSIDE ERIE.

"Mr. Archer, do you not regard Jay Gould as a failure as an efficient railway manager?"

Answer: "Yes. If putting sixty millions of debt on the road is to be a railway genius, he is a success. If hypothecating everything and still running behind, enacting the Rake's Progress with the railway for his own increase, is to be a railway-man, he is a great one. Here the men along the whole line are often behind in their pay months and months. I went to Gould early after my accession, and said: 'Those men must be promptly paid, if we expect service from them. That is the very first thing in business, to keep up wages, and be independent, to discharge an inefficient man at any time.' But Mr. Gould, with two or three brokers' offices in Wall street, knew little about material,—I might say respectable commerce."

Mr. Parker (speaking up). "The example of this directing-office extended clear up the line to Buffalo. I can put my hand upon Superintendents who delayed men's pay after being possessed of funds, to force them to submit to a 'shave.' The Tammany system was practiced along all the road, and the laborers lost from 10 to 15 per cent extortion by the officers, after being kept out of their money until mutinous and demoralized."

Question. "Mr. Archer, what was the first collision you had with Gould?"

Answer. "As soon as I was elected Vice President, and ascertained my lawful influence, I went to Mr. Gould to speak of the road as a reality, and its needs. I found he cared nothing about them. He was for himself wholly. I insisted that he turn his attention to buying up the English stock and bonds, if we expected to retain the road rightfully and command respect. If he were a great financier, that was his field. But he was thinking only of his personal aggrandizement, and his mind fluttered off between Wall street and Albany. After awhile we went into a pool to buy up those English securities, and took a million. Gould got the stock, and quietly counted me out. He never had any honor or heart. Why, his friend Fisk had hardly been dead when he set to work underneath to get the widow's stock in the Narragansett Steamship Line. Myself and another gentleman went to him in her interests, and denounced his treachery. Fisk was the better man of the two in generous impulses. On Black Friday Fisk played the shrewder game, and took five millions. Gould begged him, almost with tears in his eyes, to come to his relief; for Gould was either ruined, or affected to be. Jim Fisk then turned right about to save Gould, and lost all his winnings. Mr. Gould has been caught at his old games. We put him under to-day, and he is a pretty man to cry 'Ingratitude!'"

"Did you succeed in effecting any reform whatever in Erie?"

"Yes; I found, when I became Vice President, the whole system of audits and vouchers loose and affording room for plunder. Gould quietly pooh-poohed me, and endeavored, in his cool way, to put me on bad terms with myself, as if he were the Imperial spirit, and we were all his subjects. I pressed my point till we reformed the order of business, got an Auditing Board appointed, and made myself more troublesome than he had anticipated. Communicating my news to others in the Board,—several of whom are good men,—we made up our minds that Mr. Gould was improperly in his place; and, unless his roughs out there, or some of his Courts' processes, get in here, I shall hold these offices against him."

"Do you believe, Mr. Archer, that you can ever, even with good management, make a broad-gauge railway profitable?"

Answer. For myself I have always been of the opinion that the narrow gauge was the proper one, and thought it economy in the end to lay a third rail, and gradually build up a narrow gauge rolling stock as our present outfit wore out. The interest of the cost of an entirely new equipment would be met by the diminished expense of running a narrow gauge road. We have to build two new engines every year [I think he said *year*]. The life of an engine is twenty to twenty-five years usually."

SIDE-SCENES.

The room of the Directors, where the morning's meeting had been held, afforded a view of the wreck of the old management. On the walls were four large lithograph prints, in colors, of the great ferry-boats "Jay Gould" and "James Fisk, Jr.," and of the two lake propellers, bearing the same ignominious names. There were, besides, views of the huge steamers of the Narragansett Line. A gilded bust of Fisk, nearly twice life-size, with waxed mustache and a Colonel's uniform, gazed down upon the nearly deserted place, and a similar bust in clay stood on the floor.

Over the Vice President's desk was a very large crayon portrait of Jay Gould; a small man, with a light black eye, long black beard, a reticent look, and cool, emotionless expression,—a handsome villain, on the whole. Upon the Secretary's desk was a bronze match-safe, with an exaggerated Fisk dancing the *can-can* with matches in his head. Somebody said:

"That's where he is; Lucifer matches stick into him now."

Utterly ragged and vile, at this lapse, seem these once notorious ruffians, and without other force than any mere thief's who has first corrupted the law and obtained permission to steal. How is it possible that such offences and robberies as theirs should go unwhipped, while tens of thousands of people are disfranchised and degraded for following some popular political impulse, which swept away the most courageous and most scrupulous? To steal the Erie Railway, with its ninety millions of capital, and issue false bonds and stock for it, is to combine the crimes of Rebel and Carpet-Bagger, of Toombs and Bullock; but nothing stopped the career of Gould & Co. except private assassination; for, had Fisk been living, at the time of the *coup de theatre*, it is probable that he would have brought up his Ninth Regiment to drive Dix, Archer, and Sickles out of the building.

SICKLES.

I obtained a good idea of Sickles in this day's performance by watching him until he left the Erie offices, which he did early in the evening, and hearing him converse.

His face is nearly without color, and shows the marks of time, passion, and career, although he is only 51 years old. Standing upon long crutches, which do not diminish his good height and grace of figure, there is something of military carriage and command even in his long, equal stride upon them, with his single remaining good foot and leg. His face and speech have an Irish flavor, suave and positive, blarney and belligerency. His hair is showing signs of time, and still there are the natural dramatic glance, the pride of esteem and publicity, the consciousness of capacity and exploit, which are both derivable from courage and prolong it. The greatest of qualities is courage; it is neither moral, mental, nor physical. The debauchee may have it,—the deformed, the obtuse. Courage is ambition under fire, at least in this case.

Neither Gould, nor Fisk, nor any of those mushroom men approved, in the romance of their careers, this repelling life and this facinating presence of Sickles. He has stood twenty-seven years before the public, and went to the Legislature of New York for the City in 1847. Although he began as a printer at the case, he was rich enough, through his father's prosperity, to be Secretary of Legation to England in 1858. In his second term to Congress, at the age of 38, he experienced the worst of domestic calamities, and threw over it the dreadful publicity of blood. War was the only ground to recover honor, and Sickles embraced it. Congress in the public cause reconciled the bulk of his countrymen,—few of whom were acquainted with the rumors of his local obliquity,—and mighty occasion restored him to rank, popularity, and, finally, even to social preferment. He is again a husband in honorable marriage, a full Major General of the Regular Army, retired upon full pay, the reputed recipient of a large fortune from his father, lately deceased, and United States Minister to the old Court of Spain. Sickles' life began in the social trenches, and has worked up to the broad stone of fame. Ambition, endurance, faculties, and the era, account for him. There is no lesson in his life, good or evil. His is entirely an exceptional career, as unaccountable as that of Shakspeare's *Pericles of Tyre*:

> ——Ye Gods! your present kindness
> Makes my past miseries sport.

Sickles has a raw-boned soldier's head, brain and blooded stock seen in it, purpose in his eye, the profile of fortification, a hungering kind of jaw, and the New York rough of culture dominating all. If men were to be tried on their supposititious inner life, Sickles would have long ago been doomed. But every country has its individual whose intellect recovered all things, even the dizziest heights of things lost,—like Lord Byron's fame after his Greek campaign, or old Lord Cochrane, who had to assist the liberties of a hemisphere in order to regain his Peerage and outlive the pillory. Amongst the illustrious men of America in this age,—which has more illustrious men in it than all Europe, and a corresponding exuberance of great scoundrels,—Daniel E. Sickles need yield to none in triumph over fortune, and luck always ahead of ill-desert. In the great book of human nature, he will be judged, if ever; but, however adjudged, not soon forgotten.

He has again carried off the honors of this repulse of the old Erie Ring, and, sticking his crutch in the door-crack of Gould's office, before that worthy's Tammany myrmidons could close it, Sickles opened the way to victory.

STORY OF FISK AND SICKLES.

The following story is related by Mr. Crounch, of a correspondence between Fisk and Sickles at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war:

Fisk, hearing that Jacques Offenbach, the composer of the *bouffe* operas, was exiled from Paris to Madrid by the Republicans, made up his mind that Offenbach would make a sterling leader of orchestra at the Grand Opera. With characteristic impudence he telegraphed, nearly as follows:

> *D. E. Sickles, United States Minister, Madrid, Spain:*
> Offenbach is in Madrid, secure him at any price. FISK.

General Sickles was dining with Marshal Prim and Serrano at the table of a high dignitary, and he was surprised early in the evening to receive a sealed despatch, borne upon a silver salver, and presented in the presence of his friends. (Perhaps this story was related by Sickles to show his importance, and is wild and baseless.) General Sickles knew that the diplomatic formula allowed a Minister to open a despatch any where, so he merely bowed to the host, and broke the seal.

Great was his surprise. The singular message was signed Fisk; but, knowing little of Fisk, he concluded it was a mistake for Fish,—Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

"Gentlemen," said Sickles, "there appears to be something peremptory in this despatch from my Government. I beg you to excuse me for a time."

Repairing to his office, Sickles and his Secretary put their heads together. Who was Offenbach? What did Fish, the great Fish, [illegible] not replacer, of Seward,—want with Offenbach? [illegible] dropped in.

Suddenly an American, that is Jim Fisk, the [illegible] "Why," said he, "[illegible] showman. He wants Offenbach for his show. Perhaps to lead his orchestra."

Sickles felt chagrined enough to reply to Fisk that next he would want the United States Minister to select a ballet-troupe for him; but somebody intimated that Fisk might have more discriminating reason for *that*.

So Offenbach was hunted up; but he declined to go. Sickles lived to see the Opera-House he was honored with a commission for captured from Fisk's surviving partner, Jay Gould,—a man who never compensated his age for the annoyance of himself, by either a joke, an idiosyncrasy, or a kindness.

GATH.

GREENEBAUM'S CREDIT-FONCIER BILL.

As Amended in the State Senate.

A BILL for an act to authorize the formation of corporations for the investment of money on real and personal property in this State:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* Any ten or more persons who may desire to form a Company for the purpose of loaning money on bonds and mortgages, and purchasing bonds and mortgages or other securities upon real and personal property in this State, may make, sign, and acknowledge before some officer competent to take acknowledgments of deeds, and file in the office of the Clerk of the county in which the business is to be transacted, and a duplicate thereof in the office of the Secretary of State, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the corporate name of said Company, and the objects for which said Company shall be formed, the amount of capital stock of said Company, and the term of its existence (not to exceed twenty-five years), the number of shares of which the stock shall consist, the number of Trustees and Directors (and their names) who shall manage the concerns of said Company for the first year, and the name of the city or town, and county, in which the operations of said Company are to be carried on.

SEC. 2. When the certificate shall have been filed, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged the same, and their successors, shall be a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the name stated in said certificate, and, by that name have succession, and be capable of suing and being sued in any court of law or equity in this State; and they may have a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, and they shall, by their corporate name, be capable in law of purchasing, holding, and conveying any real or personal estate whatever, which may be necessary to enable said Company to carry on their operations named in such certificate.

SEC. 3. The stock, property, and concerns of such Company shall be managed by not less than ten nor more than twenty Directors, who shall respectively be stockholders, and a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, and who shall, except for the first year, be annually elected by the stockholders, at such time and place as shall be determined by the by-laws of such Company. And, in all elections for Directors of corporations organized under this act, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares owned or subscribed by him, for as many persons as there are Directors to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of Directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall see fit, and such Directors shall not be elected in any other manner. It shall be lawful for any such corporation, by resolution of the stockholders, to divide its Board of Directors into three classes, numbered consecutively; the term of office of the first class to expire on the day of the annual election of said Company then next ensuing, the second class one year thereafter, and the third class two years thereafter. At each annual election after such classification, the stockholders of such corporation shall elect for a term of three years a number of Directors equal to the number of Directors in the class whose term expires on the day of such election. All other vacancies shall be filled in accordance with the by-laws of such corporation.

SEC. 4. If at any time there should be a failure to elect said Directors on the day designated by the by-laws of said Company, when it ought to have been made, the old Directors shall hold over until their successors are elected, at such time as may be provided for by the by-laws of such Company.

SEC. 5. There shall be a President and Vice President of said Company elected, by the Directors, from their own number, and a Secretary, and such other officer as the Company may designate by its by-laws, or as may be required to carry on its operations.

SEC. 6. Any Company, so organized, shall have a capital of not less than fifty thousand dollars, nor more than five millions of dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, 20 per cent of which shall be paid in, in cash, and 10 per cent of which capital stock shall be invested in bonds or other securities, and deposited with the Auditor of this State, who shall issue his certificate, in writing, to such Company, showing the amount of the capital stock, that 20 per cent of the capital stock thereof has been actually paid in, in cash, and that the amount required by law has been invested and deposited with him, and that said security is sufficient, before said Company shall commence its operations; but the interest accruing on the securities so deposited shall be paid over to said Company, from time to time, as the same becomes due. And in case of the principal maturing at any time during the existence of said Company, other securities may be deposited in lieu of those so maturing or withdrawn, so that said Company may always receive the money due on all securities deposited, upon substituting others of equal value, to the satisfaction of said Auditor: *Provided*, That no corporation shall be required to deposit with the Auditor a greater amount than two hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 7. It shall be lawful for the Directors to call in and demand from the stockholders all such payments on the stock subscribed by them from time to time, in installments, as they may require; and if payment shall not be made as required, within ninety days after personal notice or demand given to such stockholders, respectively, or any representative, agent, assignee, executor, or administrator of said stockholder or stockholders, in writing, then, in that case, the shares of stock of such delinquent stockholder may be sold, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, on twenty days' notice, by publication in a newspaper printed in the county wherein such company is located, and in case there is no newspaper in said county, then in the nearest county where a newspaper is published, or such stock installments may be collected by law: *Provided*, That the amount received for such stock over and above the assessments called thereon, and costs of sale, shall be paid to the delinquent stockholder.

SEC. 8. That the Directors of said Company shall have power to make all necessary by-laws for the management and disposition of the stock and business affairs of said Company, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State. And the shares of stock in this Company shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be transferable only in such manner, on the books of the Company, as shall be prescribed by the by-laws; but no share of stock shall be transferable until all previous calls made thereon shall have been fully paid in.

SEC. 9. All the stockholders of every Company incorporated under this act shall be and continue, severally, individually liable to the creditors of the Company upon all bonds issued, or other indebtedness, made or contracted prior to or during their ownership of stock, to an amount equal to the amount of unpaid stock held by him or them, respectively, until the whole amount of his or their said stock shall have been paid in, and a certificate, showing the amount of paid up stock, shall have been made by the President and Secretary, and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of the county, and also with the State Auditor of this State: *Provided*, That a greater rate of interest than ten per centum per annum, including all commissions, attorney's fees, and exchange, shall not be charged by such corporation in any case, either directly or indirectly, by way of discount of notes or other securities, purchased or otherwise.

SEC. 10. Every Company so organized shall have power to loan money, on bond and mortgage on real estate worth at least double the amount of the sum loaned, situate in this State, and to purchase or sell, with or without the guarantee of said Company, bonds, mortgages, or other indebtedness secured by mortgage or trust deed on real estate situate within this State, or State, county, or other municipal bonds of this State, bearing such rates of interest, not exceeding the rate authorized by law, as may be agreed upon between said Company and all persons interested as mortgagors, grantors or holders of said property. And said Company are further authorized and empowered to purchase and hold real estate sold under foreclosure, or any other lawful sale held by virtue of any mortgage or mortgages owned by them, and thereafter to sell and convey the same: *Provided, however*, That the real estate so acquired by any such corporation shall be offered at public auction, at least once every year, at the door of the Court House of the county wherein such real estate may be located, or on the premises so to be sold, after giving notice thereof for at least four consecutive weeks, in some newspaper of general circulation published in said county, and, if there be no such newspaper published therein, then in the nearest adjacent county where such newspaper is published; and said real estate shall be sold whenever the price offered for it is not less than the claim of such corporation, including all interest, costs, and other expenses. All real estate sold under foreclosure, or by virtue of any mortgage, trust deed, or other security, held or owned by said Company, shall be subject to redemption, as now provided by law in the case of sales of real estate under executions or judgments at law.

SEC. 11. And any such Company shall be further authorized and empowered to issue its bonds or letters of lien, bearing such rates of interest as they may determine, not to exceed the rate authorized by law, and payable at such place and at such time as they may determine, and to sell and to dispose of the same, and secure the payment thereof by the pledge, conveyance, or assignment to the Trustee or Trustees to be appointed by the Governor of the State, the whole or any part of its mortgages and property, both real and personal; and such pledge, conveyance, or assignment so made to secure said bond or bonds shall fully and lawfully transfer for the use of any purchaser of said bond or bonds, all the property of said Company so pledged, transferred, conveyed or assigned to said Trustee or Trustees for the security of the purchaser of said bond or bonds: *Provided, however*, That in no case shall the amount of said bond and letters of lien issued by the Company exceed the amount of the mortgages pledged by them as security therefor, irrespective of all other property of the Company. Said bonds or letters of lien shall not be in the similitude of bank bills, or be of less denomination than one hundred dollars, or payable on a shorter time than one year after their date: *And provided, further*, That no corporation or association authorized under this act, shall thereby become invested with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount: *And provided, further*, That the Trustee or Trustees shall be a citizen of the State of Illinois, and no bonds or letters of lien shall be issued by such Company or corporation until the same shall have been countersigned by the said Trustee; and the said Trustee shall keep a record of the bonds so countersigned, and in no case shall such Trustee countersign such bonds to a greater amount than the securities held in trust by him.

SEC. 12. And it shall be the duty of the Trustee or Trustees so to be appointed by the Governor, to execute and deliver to the Auditor his bond, with good security, payable to the corporation conditioned, for the faithful performance of the duties required by this act of him, that he will account for and deliver over all securities received by him when required by law, which bond shall be approved and filed by the Auditor for the benefit of all parties interested, and afterwards it shall be lawful for said Trustee to accept all mortgages, transfers, or assignments of securities made by said Company to secure the bonds issued by said Company, and to issue his receipt or certificate therefor, designating the number of the specific bond or bonds, upon account of which he holds such security, pledge, transfer, or mortgage so made or conveyed to him by said Company, and in case the Company desire at any time to substitute other security in lieu of that before deposited, to secure any bonds so issued, then to allow of such change only on condition that the new security is ample and adequate to secure said bonds, and on non-payment of principal or interest of any such bond or bonds issued by the Company, to proceed to enforce payment of the same in law or in equity. And it is understood that as to all securities assigned to said Trustee to secure said bonds so issued by the Company, the same shall not be canceled, surrendered, or released, except upon request in writing of said Trustee. And in all cases of the surrender or release of any securities so held by said Trustee, he shall require securities of equal value to be assigned to him for the security of the specific bond or bonds originally secured by the security to be cancelled. And in case that at any time there shall be a deficiency of security, out of which to enforce payment of such bond or bonds so issued, and the said Company should fail to pay any of the principal or interest maturing thereon for ten days after the same shall have been presented for payment, then and in that case the Auditor of this State shall immediately proceed to sell so much of the securities deposited with him as may be necessary, and apply the proceeds to the satisfaction of any creditor or creditors of said Company, until its fund deposited with him is exhausted; and he is further authorized, in his discretion, upon application to any Court of Record in said county, to apply for and obtain the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the affairs of said Company and wind up and close all of its business affairs, assets, and property according to such equitable rules and principles as govern Courts of Equity in like cases: *Provided*, That, until some default be made by said Company, that the Trustee aforesaid shall permit the Company to receive all interest accruing to be paid, or payable on all mortgages, trust deeds, bonds, notes or other securities, transferred, mortgaged and pledged to him as security for payment of said bonds and interest. *And provided, further*, That in case of the death, resignation, removal or disability of any Trustee or Trustees appointed as aforesaid, the Governor shall appoint a successor or successors, who shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of the original Trustee or Trustees, and shall give bond as above provided.

SEC. 13. Every such Company shall, annually, within twenty days from the 1st day of December, make a report, which shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the business of such Company is carried on, showing the amount of the capital, the amount of indebtedness, and the value of the securities pledged to secure the same, together with a description of all real estate acquired through any foreclosure, which report shall be signed by the President or Vice President, and verified by his oath and that of the Secretary of said Company, and the same shall be filed with the Auditor, and thereupon the Auditor shall proceed to ascertain what, if any, real estate, acquired as aforesaid by foreclosure, is subject to sale under the provisions of Section 10 of this act, together with the amount of claim of said corporation, and the same shall be sold as provided by said Section 10, and a report of such sale shall be made to the Auditor, under oath of the President or Vice President and Secretary.

SEC. 14. If the Directors of any such Company shall declare and pay any dividend when the company is insolvent, or any dividend the payment of which would render it insolvent, or which would diminish the amount of capital stock, the Directors present and voting for such dividend shall be jointly and severally liable for all the debts of the Company then existing, and for all that shall be thereafter contracted, while they shall respectively continue in office.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly shall have power, from time to time, to enact laws and to prevent and correct abuses, and to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates of interest to be charged upon loans, and to establish, from time to time, reasonable maximum rates of interest on such loans, and to enforce such laws by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary, for that purpose, of forfeiture of the franchises of any such corporation.

SEC. 16. The Trustees shall report, within ten days of the 1st of June and December of each year, to the Auditor, the amount of the securities held by him, and the amount of the bonds countersigned and issued by the Company,—such report to be made in such detail as may be required by the Auditor: and the Auditor may at any time make an examination of his books and papers.

ERIE'S FINANCES.

The Treasurer's Figures at Last.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW YORK, March 18, 1872.

To the Stockholders of the Erie Railway Company:

The undersigned, the Executive Committee of this Company, to whom was referred by the Board of Directors the report of J. D. White, Assistant Treasurer, have to report that the following appears, from the books of the said Company, to be a correct statement of the financial condition of the Company at this date:

JOHN A. DIX,
HOMER RAMSDELL,
O. H. P. ARCHER,
W. R. TRAVERS,
SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW,
Executive Committee.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, common	$78,000,000	
Capital stock, preferred	8,536,910	$86,536,910
FUNDED DEBT.		
First mortgage	$3,000,000	
Second mortgage	4,000,000	
Third mortgage	6,000,000	
Fourth mortgage	4,441,000	
Fifth mortgage	926,500	
Buffalo Branch	186,400	
Sterling	4,844,000	
Consolidated	3,060,000	$26,458,300
Total capital stock and funded debt		$112,995,210
Consolidated mortgage issued, but not sold		3,386,000
Total		$116,381,210
Loans, &c., secured by collateral		$2,267,674.96
Floating debt, bills payable chiefly for supplies and labor		1,846,000.00
Supplies and labor to March 1, including interest on fourth mortgage, due April 1		1,580,000.00
Total		$5,693,674.96

LEASES.

Union Railroad, of New Jersey, 82 miles	$78,400	
Long Dock property	250,000	
Hawley Branch, 15 miles	36,000	
Buffalo, New York & Erie Railroad, 140 miles	233,100	
Jefferson Railroad, Carbondale Branch, 40 miles	140,000	
Jefferson Railroad, Honesdale Branch, 12 miles	91,000	
Newburg & New York Railroad, 13 miles	17,800	
Chemung Railroad, 68 miles	70,000	
Pavonia Horse Railroad	5,600	
Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburgh Railroad, 26 miles	26,500	
Avon, Geneseo & Mount Morris Railroad, 18 miles	15,000	
Montgomery & Erie Railroad, 10 miles	25,000	
Erie & Genesee Valley, 15 miles	8,400	
Suspension Bridge & E. J. Railroad, 23 miles	105,000	
Goshen & Deckertown, 12 miles	21,500	
Weehawken Branch & Fort Lee, 5 miles	30,000	
Paterson & Newark, 12 miles	35,000	
Total rent of leased lines		$1,117,000

—income from which is greater than annual payments.

Securities in Treasury, including those held as collaterals to loans above mentioned:

Jefferson Railroad bonds	$790,000
Long Dock Company	10,000
National Stock Yard Company	655,000
Suspension Bridge & Erie Junction Railroad	35,000
Newburg & New York Company	166,000
Paterson & Newark Railroad	250,000
Pavonia Horse Railroad	20,000
New York & Boston Express	170,000
Nyack & Northern Railway	3,000
Buffalo & Bradford Railroad	185,000
Newark & Hudson Railroad	150,000
Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad	689,000
Consolidated Mortgage (Erie)	3,386,000
Avon & Genesee Valley	20,700
Monticello & Port Jervis Railroad	10,000
National Stock Yard Company	50,000
Erie preferred	5,000
Suspension & Erie Junction Railroad	61,500
Rochester & Genesee Valley Railroad	149,400
Union Steamboat Company	778,800
Total	$7,394,400
Estimated as worth	$5,174,100

The company own also the following bonds and stocks, the market value of which the committee have been unable to ascertain:

Glenwood Coal Company bonds	$375,000
Towando Coal Company bonds	206,000
Towando Coal Company stock	445,000
Erie & Atlantic Sleeping Coach Company	109,000
Union Dry Dock Company	75,000
Total assets	$8,806,400

Death of Senator Little.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, March 16.

Death has again claimed a member of the General Assembly; the sixth time, we believe, since its first convening. The Hon. Wallace A. Little, Senator from the Twenty-second District, after a lingering illness, died at his residence, in Elizabeth, Jo Daviess County, on the evening of the 14th inst. Dr. Little had not been in robust health at any time during the present session, and he returned home about six weeks ago. Since then, he has gradually grown worse, and his death has been apprehended for some time. Dr. Little was born in Vermont, but he has been a resident of Illinois for upwards of thirty-four years; most of the time engaged in mining in the Galena lead region. He was a physician by profession, and attained a considerable eminence in it; but he took an active interest in public affairs and politics. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1855. His practical views always received the respectful attention of his fellow-members, and many of them are impressed upon the acts of the present General Assembly. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. In the Senate his death was announced by Mr. Hunter, and in the House by Mr. Cary, in commemorative speeches, and appropriate resolutions were adopted. As a further testimonial of respect, the Senate adjourned over until Monday evening.

A New Fashioned Snow.

The snow which blocked the Union Pacific Railroad is described as a peculiar kind of snow. It would pack and soon become as hard as ice. The snow-plows, driven up against it with the united force of four locomotives, would hardly make an impression. The only way to get it out was to dig trenches every six feet down to the rails, and then use the snow plows. But that was not always successful. At one time three engines were thrown from the track and the snow-plow smashed in trying to get through, when to the eye it would seem that one engine could go through without difficulty. At some points, says a letter-writer, I have seen the snow so hard that the engines would leave the rails and run right up upon it, mounting it as though it was a flint rock. You would not believe that, unless you could see it, but it is true. I did not believe it till I saw it, for it seems incredible.

—In Vermont, the average price of a sheep not less than one year old has been advanced since February of last year from $3.75 to $4.56.

ST. PATRICK.

[...]lebration of His Birthday by the Sons of Ireland.

[...]ocession Through the Streets Yesterday Morning.

Fine Display of Civil and Military Organizations.

[...]nd Banquet and Ball of the Irish Literary Association.

[...]rtine's Academy Filled with Beautiful Women and Brave Men.

[...]sic, Recitation, Oratory, and Terpsichore.

[...]w the Occasion was Celebrated in Other Parts of the World.

CHICAGO.

[...]RDAY'S CELEBRATION—WHY THE PROCESSION WAS NOT LARGE.

[...]ough the celebration of the Irish National [...]y fell this year on the day after the famous [...] the civic and military procession of yesterday morning was, considering the sad havoc [...] in regalia and banners by the great fire, a [...]reditable affair. The ranks were not quite [...] filled as in former years, but this was [...] compose the bone and sinew of such dis[...] were obliged to attend to the work of re[...]ing the city, which many of them considered [...] as good a way to honor Ireland and St. [...]ick as in marching through the streets. [...] who preferred the latter course were, how[...] actuated by good and patriotic motives, [...]eported themselves in a manner worthy of [...]ccasion. The marching was, taken as a [...] up to the average of that style of exer[...] and the *physique* of the processionists was [...]ke and sturdy. The streets were filled with [...]ers of Irish people, of both sexes, anxious [...]ave a look at the "Green Flag," and [...]ar the old familiar tunes of their far[...] country played beneath foreign, al[...]h friendly, skies. Many a furrowed face [...]tened and many a girl's eyes brimmed with [...] as the well-known strains of "St. Patrick's [...]," "The Sprig of Shillelah," and "The [...]ing of the Green," were played by the well[...]nized bands which accompanied the pageant.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY,

[...]ugh a holiday of obligation in the Catholic [...]h, is not celebrated by the Irish people in [...]other sense than as a demonstration of their [...]nal principles. Protestant and Catholic [...]men alike celebrate it, and make it an occa[...] for cementing friendships, too long sun[...]; of combining the "Orange" and the [...]en," and of testifying their abhorrence of [...]gn rule in their native island. The holiday [...]not celebrated outside of the Roman Catholic [...]h until after the rebellion of 1798, when the [...]rness between religious sects in Ireland was [...]ned down, from the fact that Episcopalian, [...]byterian, and Catholic had bled in common [...]. The Orange element, so-called, was sim[...] introduced by the agents of Pitt and Castle[...]h, at the time of the "Union," in order to [...]pt the good feeling between Irishmen of [...]nt creeds, and so perpetuate national dis[...] and consequent impotence. The recent [...]ablishment of the State Anglican [...]ch in Ireland has done away with [...] main cause of trouble, and [...]range faction is daily blending itself with [...]ass of the Irish people. In the old country [...]y is made the occasion for imposing dem[...]tions, in favor of independence, in all the [...]tant cities. In America it is celebrated in [...]emoration of Irish feelings and customs, [...] show the people across the water that [...]kindred here have not forgotten them.

The Procession.

[...]o o'clock yesterday morning the procession [...]enced to form as previously laid down. [...]anks were finally dressed on Halsted street, [...]nd of twenty police officers, from the Second [...]nct, accompanied the march. The pageant [...]omposed as follows:

Grand Marshal Tansey and aids.
Platoon of 20 policemen.
[...]gomery Guards, preceded by a band, and bearing two beautiful banners, the stripes and Stars and a green flag richly adorned and appropriately inscribed.
[...]l Sons of Erin and Hibernian Benevolent Society, of Chicago, with band and flags similar to the preceding.
[...] Mathew Temperance Society, accompanied [...] two bands, and having with them a large green standard with portrait of Father Mathew in the act of receiving the signature of a penitent to the temperance pledge. This was borne on a wagon drawn by six powerful gray horses.
[...]idget's Temperance Society from Bridgeport. [...]is Association was accompanied by a fine band, and exhibited a standard very similar to the preceding, which was also drawn by six horses.
[...]atrick's Benevolent Society, composed of 250 [...]mbers, and preceded by a band, and having also very appropriate banners.
[...]oly Family Temperance Society, with a band and banners, and numbering 120 members.

THE LINE OF MARCH.

[...] pedestrians were followed by several car[...], which contained a number of Aldermen, [...] cavalcade of about 200 horsemen, mostly [...] the suburbs, formed a good rear guard. [...] a large number of boys followed in the [...] of the main procession, having organized [...] bands and procured miniature banners. [...]ne of March was west on Washington street [...]alsted, south on Halsted to Polk, east to Ca[...], south to Twelfth, east to Wabash avenue, [...] to Eighteenth street, west to State, south [...]cher avenue, west to Halsted street, north [...]elfth, west to Blue Island avenue, north to [...]son, east to Desplaines, north to Indiana, [...]o Halsted, south to Washington, east to Ca[...] where the men dispersed.

REVIEWED.

[...]t. Ignatius College, near Blue Island av[...] on Twelfth street, the processionists were [...]wed by Bishop Foley, Mayor Medill, a num[...] of clergymen, and several members of the [...]on Council.

The Banquet.

[...] banquet of the Irish Literary Association [...] the principal event of the evening. This [...]tainment has always been popular among [...]st portion of our Irish-American citizens, [...]at evening brought out the largest number [...]as yet attended the banquet of the society. [...] place at Martine's Academy, on Ada [...], the only hall in the city large enough to [...]modate the unexpected number of guests. [...]all was neatly decorated with the Stars and [...], arranged in graceful folds over the ven[...] busts of the President and the distin[...] individuals who flanked him on all [...]. The gold Irish battle-flags that [...] to be seen in other days, side by side with [...]nner that floats o'er the land of the free [...] home of the brave, were conspicuous by [...] absence, they having gone to glory—where [...]had been before—in the Chicago fire. The [...] was well lighted by numerous gas jets and [...]erable bright eyes owned by

BEAUTIFUL LADIES.

[...] talking of the ladies makes it necessary [...] mark that there were a large number of them [...] and that the fire did not burn up all their [...]clothes, or, if it did, they got more, and were [...] and fashionably dressed all round. There [...] gentlemen there too,—they always [...]g around wherever the ladies are,—brave [...] and gallant men, and good looking men, [...]herwise. Taking them all in all, they were [...]dsome a

THREE HUNDRED COUPLES

[...] could be scared up in a day's walk, or in [...] city. And they all were there for the de[...] purposes of eating and drinking, and [...]g merry and having a good time. For this [...] arrangements had been making for the [...]ix weeks by the indefatigable, untiring, [...]repressible Major W. C. McClure, to whose [...] for that sort of thing the unqualified suc[...] of the entire affair is mainly due.

THE TABLES.

[...]ht was engaged to furnish the provender, [...] did it in fine style, equal to anything be[...] the fire. The tables were ornamented in the [...] and oldest styles of art. There were all [...] of round towers and giants, causeways and [...] of Killarney, and Rakes of Mallow done up [...]ngerbread and confectionery, and they [...] as natural as life, though not quite as

A DELAY.

[...] hour appointed for the gathering was 8 [...], but, as usual on such occasions, time flew, [...] did not begin. There was such a crowd [...] the dressing rooms that the gen[...] could not get checks for their coats, [...] gossamers quickly as was desirable. [...]e ladies were worse, for their toilets al[...] required,—so it is said—some finishing [...], and it is a physical impossibility for one [...] hundred ladies to look in one glass at the [...] time, and give satisfaction to all. A glass [...] would have facilitated business very much [...] evening. The delay was about an hour, and [...] clock struck 9, the band rolled out "Pat[...] Day in the Morning,"—which is always [...] to a dinner to an Irishman,—and the gen[...] picked out their ladies from the crowd

THE GRAND MARCH

[...]formed, headed by three dignified gentle[...] the Mayor on the East side, Ex-Lieutenant [...]ner Bross on the west, and the President [...] Association, John J. Fitzgibbon, betwe[...] between them. They looked well, and [...] their appreciation of the music by [...] way in which they stepped up to it. B[...] them followed Mr. Robert Clark in full [...] and costume, including bare knees, repre[...] the Caledonian Club. Without going [...] the description any further, suffice it t[...] that, in the twinkling of a lamppost, th[...] were making free with oysters, salad, c[...] champagne, and a variety of other delica[...] the reputation of giving satisfaction [...] banquet.

LETTERS OF APOLOGY.

[...] this was all over, the President struc[...] table with a gavel, and produced a wonderf[...] lot. Then the Secretary, Mr. McClure, r[...] apology from Governor Palmer, Hon. W[...] Member of Congress from New York

ST. PATRICK.

ebration of His Birthday by the Sons of Ireland.

ocession Through the Streets Yesterday Morning.

Fine Display of Civil and Military Organizations.

nd Banquet and Ball of the Irish Literary Association.

rtine's Academy Filled with Beautiful Women and Brave Men.

sic, Recitation, Oratory, and Terpsichore.

y the Occasion was Celebrated in Other Parts of the World.

CHICAGO.

RDAY'S CELEBRATION—WHY THE PROCESSION WAS NOT LARGE.

Though the celebration of the Irish National day fell this year on the day after the famous day the civic and military procession of yesterday morning was, considering the sad havoc in regalia and banners by the great fire, a creditable affair. The ranks were not quite ently filled as in former years, but this was

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In Memoriam

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REVIEWERS.

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The Banquet.

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Place at Martine's Academy, on Ada ear Halsted, is a fine city large enough to modate the unexpected number of guests, was neatly decorated with the Stars and and Irish flags, and with mottoes over the ven- ads of the President and State Institu- Individuals who flanked him on all The Irish Battle-flag that to be seen in other cars, side by side with State over the land of the free proudly floated over the conspicuous by absence, they having gone to glory—a new ation—in the Chicago fire. The ves well lighted by numerous gas jets and orable bright eyes owned by

BEAUTIFUL LADIES.

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THREE HUNDRED COUPLES

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THE TABLES.

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A DEAL,

hour appointed for the gathering was 8 o'clock, actual on such occasions, time flew, the guests. There was such a crowd ould not get seats for their coats, ladies were requested to take them with ed as quickly as was desirable. ladies were, for the most part, dressed in ir best, as is said—some finishing ly beautiful ladies to look on—and a glad- and nice satisfaction to all. A glass ed to the health of Ireland was very much evening. The delay was about as long as at ner, and then the band rolled out "Pat- ley in the Morning," which put many a to dance to an Irishman—and the gen- had cut their ladies from the crowd.

THE GRAND MARCH

ed. The three dignified genera- the Mayor on the East side, Ex-Lieutenant the West, and the President between them, formed the head of the ch, which was soon in full motion. Mr. J. Fitzgibbon, between the two latter, led the march, and in appreciation of the music by the ra- was in capital spirits and kept up it. Mr. Fitzgibbon, Robert E. Clark in full ess, including bare knees, repre- the Celtic costume. Without going ion to description any further, suffice it to the marching of a lampoost, the ng was making from any position and he did not believe that, unless you ch, but it is true. I did not believe w it, for it seemed incredible.

LETTERS OF APOLOGY.

ant, the average price of a sheep as- the last year, the President struck ch with a gavel, and produced a wonderful ge of apology from Governor Palmer, Hon. W. Secretary, Mr. McClure, read ebrity, Member of Congress from New York, General Julius White, Hon. Wiley M. Egan, and others.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

The Vice President, F. McHugh, Esq., an- nounced the toast of the evening, "The Day we Celebrate," which was responded to by the Presi- dent of the Association, Mr. John J. Fitzgibbon, who delivered the following:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Since our last reunion the greater part of a proud and prosperous city was laid in ashes. But, from the evidences sur- rounding us, on its charred ruins will soon be reunit the New Chicago, more substantial and superb, with a future as bright and as promising as that of any other city in the Western Em- pire. All that the Irish Literary Association possessed was swept away by the great flame. But the spirit which called it into existence and which it evoked is undiminished in its pur- pose and vigor, and as if no great calamity had befallen our fair city, this large assemblage of in- dies and gentlemen are here to celebrate St. Pat- rick's Day, and endorse the principles of Irish Na- tionality. These principles are sunk deep in our Irish hearts and sons. They embody, because they are the most enduring, the strongest, feature of our national character, and are the full mea- sure of our highest aspirations. Could it be pos- sible to blend the voices into one that would proclaim them on this, our national holy day, 10,000,000 of Irishmen in every quarter of the globe would unite in in- stantaneously demanding the unconditional liberty of their native land. A high-spirited and patriotic people, possessing all the elements of nationality, will always remain rebellious and irrepressible as long as their country is in the un- willing position of a mere Province, subject to alien rule. When England has unceasingly and unsparingly used the mighty resources at her command to crush out the love of liberty in the Irish heart, and when, instead of ac- complishing her foul purpose, each succeeding generation of Irishmen reveals a stronger hostility and a more determined op- position to her laws and institutions, who can think, when a favorable opportunity will occur, Ireland will not break the chains that bind her to England. Irishmen want no Englishman to make laws for them. Judging from the history or experience of the past, they are quite willing that the proudest legislative ability of the Briton be confined to his own country. For the past six or seven centuries, under the pretence of civilizing the wild Irish, England has been feve- ring her laws, for which they have so well de- cided abhorrence, upon them. But, strange to say, they are as wild and as in- tractable as ever. Yes, thanks to the God of our fathers, they never were her willing slaves. Every look of Irish soil is drenched with the blood of patriots who freely sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country in resisting the aggression of England. And, in- deavoring to overthrow her galling yoke, Ire- land repudiates English laws and institutions which have despoiled the people of their lands, annihilated their commerce, destroyed their woollen industries, and left the country at the mercy of a rapacious tax-masters. Ireland will have a government of her own, found- ed on the principles of justice, love, strong affections, and fervid patri- otism of the people. Under the inspiring influ- ence of free institutions which would tend to stimulate the intellect of the nation in varied pursuits, Ireland would soon be the peer of Eng- land in science, art, literature, and every form of civilization. The feeling of [applause] would follow if Ireland regained her legislative independence. From the memorable year of 1782 to 1800, the affairs of the nation were managed by an Irish Parliament on Irish soil. An English writer candidly admits that during that period Ireland made more rapid progress in commercial enterprises, in develop- ing extensive manufacturing industries, in ma- terial wealth, and in intellectual growth, than any other country in Europe. The foundations were then laid for a long career of prosperity and glory for the Irish race. They were all de- stroyed when England robbed Ireland of Home Government. For the persecuted Irish race has suffered untold misery from foreign rule. Though every movement that was made to regain Irish self-govern- pendence since then was suppressed, never was the future of the Irish race more hopeful than at present. In the few counties and cities where elections were lately held the home rule candi- dates were returned by overwhelming majori- ties. When the election by ballot will become a law not a single candidate can be successful who is not an unmistakably Irish one. It does not mistakably Irish one. It does not mistakably Irish one. It does not m

BERLIN.

Gayette von Georgens and the "Artistisch Litterarischen Gesellschaft."

An Evening with Heinrich Heine.

The Educational Debate in the Landtag—Bismarck and the Romish Church.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.

GAYETTE VON GEORGENS

is a name that deserves to be known in America as well as it is loved and respected in Berlin. Madame Georgens is founder and President of the "Artistisch Litterarischen Gesellschaft," a society she created for the promotion and advancement of amateur talent. A woman of rare acquirements and some celebrity as a writer, she has, by her admirable tact and untiring energy, raised the association from the smallest beginnings to the highest degree of success. The applications for membership have become so numerous that she has been obliged to secure a more commodious hall,—the large one in Jansen Hotel, now in use, being always too full for comfort.

Here youthful writers, players, or singers make their first efforts, encouraged and strengthened by the kind words and example of proficient performers. The society publishes a weekly literary paper, called *Auf der Hohe*, in which there are given fine criticisms, serious and humorous articles of the highest merit. Each evening of the weekly meetings, a celebrated writer or composer is selected, and, as far as it is possible, the succeeding evening is devoted entirely to his works.

HEINRICH HEINE.

The meeting of which I wrote particularly was called the "Heine Feier." It opened with a Trilogy by the choir, from Heine and Mendelssohn; followed by "Lore-Lay," from Heine and Liszt, and the "Fischermadchen," from Heine and Schubert. His "Pilgrimage to Heylar" was well spoken by Fraulein Itzigson. After this, these songs were given: "The Doppelganger," "Der Arme Peter," and "Der Herbstevind Ruttelt die Baume." At this moment appeared upon the stage a fine-looking gentleman, whom Madame Georgens introduced as Mendelsohn Heine, brother of Heinrich Heine, now residing in St. Petersburg. He was received with the warmest demonstrations of applause and affection by these warm-hearted Germans. He read an exceedingly interesting and truthful sketch of Heine's life. Commencing with his childhood in Dusseldorf, he related many incidents that portrayed his affectionate nature. His love for his mother, whose advice influenced him until the day of her death, amounted almost to adoration. He then contradicted many of the false and uncalled for statements in Heine's biography. His residence in Paris as correspondent and news-writer, as well as Mendelsohn Heine's own life in St. Petersburg, and another brother in Vienna, was owing to the words of their mother, "If you would make men of yourselves, go to large cities and mix freely with the world." He cleared up the origin of the gloomy satirical lyric, supposed to be written through the loss of his first love, the Sheriff's daughter. This was only a schoolboy's attachment, and never caused Heine a moment's sorrow. He represented the poet as always deeply interested in the weal or woe of his countrymen, with a depth of feeling so acute it was almost prophetic in its expression. He spoke feelingly of the tender affection existing between Heine and his wife, "the well-beloved Mathilde," who administered so faithfully to his wants, and relieved by her constant care his great bodily suffering.

As few German writers have permeated so thoroughly every class of society, or exerted an influence comparable to that of Heinrich Heine, it was in the highest degree pleasurable to hear contradicted by the lips of an affectionate brother, the many harsh things said of him. Without at all attempting to palliate or hide Heine's faults, he dissipated many dark clouds, placed him before the audience in his true light, as a man influenced in the fullest sense of the word, by humor; one who could not resist the inclination to play upon the peculiarities of every one whom he met. If in company with a Hebrew, he refuted every argument adduced in favor of the belief, so with Christian or an Infidel,—though in his heart he held a lingering remembrance of the Church in which he was afterwards baptized.

At the close of the sketch, he recited Heine's beautiful poem, "The Churchyard." His noble demeanor, and the youthful fire with which the verses were given, showed he still possessed the fullness of an undiminished vigor, and this he himself attributes to his long residence in St. Petersburg.

Madame Georgens then announced that the person indicated in Heine's first poem, "To a Singer," was the mother of Concertmeisters Julius Stein, who had just given such delightful music.

Mr. M. Heine then read Heine's little song that ends thus:

> Wenn du eine Rose erschaust,
> Sag ich lass sie grussen,

and said any lady who would personate the rose, and return the greeting in verse (the decision of which was best to be left to four persons named by the President) should be presented with the last pen which Heine ever used, and he would have the song set to music.

Madame Georgens rose to say, with a very significant look toward the American part of her audience, that the competition was not at all confined to German ladies. And, indeed, we feel quite sure that, if the time given had only been long enough to announce the fact, one of Chicago's fair daughters would have claimed the prize. At some future time I hope to give you the name and poem of the fortunate recipient.

BISMARCK AND THE ROMISH CHURCH.

The combat which has been going on for some time between the Romish Church and the Government culminated on Saturday last in an exciting discussion between several of the members of the Landtag. As your readers are aware, all the schools in Prussia are under the control of the State. Heretofore the Superintendent has always been a clergyman. To obviate any undue sectarian influence, part of the House, with Bismarck at their head, are trying to have the order pass both Houses that the Government shall appoint the Superintendent. This, of course, the Catholics are fighting with all their strength. Herr Mallandorf made a lengthy speech, in which he referred to some remarks of Bismarck in answer to a speech made by the member from Meppen, Herr Wendthorp, who is the new Hanoverian member, and a red-hot Romanist. He said the member from Meppen had been received with open arms. He was truly glad to find he belonged to his party. He considered him a rich pearl with golden setting. He sneered at Bismarck's present position, and reminded him that, in a speech made twenty-three years ago, they both stood upon the same platform.

Bismarck listened quietly to the end; then rose and said that the gentleman had been so personal in his remarks that he must beg the favor of stating his position more clearly. He went over the speech, and completely riddled it. He said he gave the member for Meppen, the new leader of the Catholic party, the credit of knowing his position, and the object at which he was aiming, while the most of his colleagues were groping their way in uncertainty. "I agree with the gentleman, also, in one sense, in his opinion of the honorable member; but, as to pearls, their value to me has always depended more upon the color than the richness of the golden setting; however in that I may be too choice. The gentleman reminds me of a speech I made twenty-three years ago. Does he not know that a man may learn much in twenty-three years, especially when they are the best years of a man's life? I am proud to say that I have learned a great deal in that time, and am not yet *infallible*. I am sorry to see that under the new development of the Catholic Church, the good of the Church seems not to be so much considered as the persistent carrying out of some of its measures; and that nothing appears to be further from its desires than the highest good of the Prussian Kingdom." [Cries from the centrum of "Proof."] Have I not already proven what I say? ["No! Proof, Proof."] "Then I beg you, gentlemen, feel in your own bosoms."

It is almost impossible to give in the translation the exact meaning of the words, and utterly out of one's power to give the effect of this man's strength. But it is a pleasure, a real, indescribable enjoyment, even if you do not agree with his views, to watch the workings of his noble intellect, and the concentration of his will-force. It is also a pleasure to know that he is as good as he is wonderful in his wisdom and power; and this one must believe when he knows that our respected and loved Minister is esteemed by him as a brother, for there is no American whom Bismarck respects more highly than our well-beloved Bancroft. L.

Poison in Postage Stamps.

From the Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph.

A few days since Dr. L. Chesely, of Nottingham, a well-known and prominent physician in Rockingham County, received a letter from an unknown source containing two postage stamps, with an urgent request that he should send by return mail a letter to a given address in New York City. The doctor complied with the request, using one of the stamps just received in mailing the return letter, wetting the stamp by laying it upon his tongue. He was instantly seized with a mysterious fainting sensation, accompanied with severe convulsive action of the heart, difficulty of breathing, and a prickling numbness of his whole system. He said to his wife, standing by, "I am poisoned by that stamp." She says, "It cannot be;" and taking the remaining stamp applied a small portion of it to her tongue, when she was seized with precisely the same, though much more severe symptoms, which have prostrated her for several days. Not more than one-twelfth part of the adhesive side of the stamp was applied to Mrs. Chesley's tongue. At the time of using the stamp, Dr. Chesley had in his mouth a quid of tobacco, which, he thinks, was an antidote to the poison which the stamp no doubt contained. Your informant has the above directly from the doctor, who is a very intelligent, straightforward man, who has his own theory for accounting for this design upon his life, as he thinks it evidently was. He has had some experience in the South in past years, and speaks of the Ku-Klux in connection with this mystery. The remaining postage stamp has been sent to Boston for analysis, and the doctor is determined to know more of a case of which he now knows so little.

A French Tweed.

A parallel, on a small scale, to our new Court House frauds is now attracting public attention in France. Monsieur Janvier de la Motte, formerly Prefect of the Department of the Eure under Napoleon III., is on trial before a criminal court for practices identical in principle with those by which William M. Tweed and his accomplices obtained their famous $6,000,000 from the City Treasury. His Prefecture lasted from 1856 to 1868. During this period it was observed that he lived expensively, indulged freely in vice and dissipation, and was always heavily in debt. Suspicion having been aroused, he was at length suspended from duty, and his accounts placed under investigation. Among other things it was found that on the occasion of a grand banquet given by the department, he had obtained from a Parisian florist flowers for the decoration of the hall to the amount of 2,490 francs, but took a receipted bill for them as having cost 9,500 francs. He also included in the expenses of this banquet the cost of another given three months afterward, on which he pocketed 3,700 francs. At another time, when buying flowers for a departmental fair, he made the seller add to the bill the price of some plants which he presented to his mistress. Having occasion to pay a creditor 15,000 francs, he did so by giving him a draft for the amount on the Department Treasury, based on a false bill for building expenses, certified to be correct by an architect who was his accomplice. An insane asylum was projected for the Department, to cost 1,000,000 francs, but he managed to make it cost 3,500,000 francs, a large part of the excess going into his pocket. Two bills of furniture were augmented by the sum of 34,000 francs for his benefit, and 10,810 francs' worth of bed-room furniture was by his orders charged to and paid for by the Department. Worse than all, he is charged with having appropriated to his own use nearly the whole of 231,860 francs which were placed in his hands during our war for the relief of the cotton-spinners in his Department thrown out of work. In general, it is alleged against him that he has falsified documents, corrupted his subordinates, and plundered the public property.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

DIED.

BEECHER—At Boston, on the 17th inst., of pneumonia and heart disease, Lyman Beecher, son of Rev. W. H. Beecher, of this city, and grandson of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher.

WILCOX—At Hinsdale, Ill., Monday morning, March 18, in the 38th year of her age, Charlotte Eliza, wife of J. W. Wilcox, and eldest daughter of the late Joseph Hurlburt of Waterbury, Conn.

FOWLER—March 18, Mrs. Martha Fowler, wife of John Fowler, age 38 years and 8 months.

Funeral at the house, No. 152 South Halsted street at 11 a. m. to-day. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

WILEY—March 15, at the Lake Hospital, of smallpox, Constable Edward Wiley, aged 24 years.

Canada papers please copy.

CARROLL—Of consumption, on Monday morning, 18th inst., at 7 o'clock, Christina, wife of Edmond Carroll, for many years a resident of Chicago.

Funeral from her late residence, 969 Milwaukee avenue on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HATCH—Monday, March 18, Daisy, infant daughter of Henry L. and H. Kate Hatch, aged 4 months and 20 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 10 a. m. from their residence 1227 Indiana avenue.

RICHARDS—At Evanston, Sunday 17th, Rollin Dean, son of J. J. and Emily Richards, age 15 months. Interment at Graceland Cemetery, Wednesday 20th, at 11 o'clock.

WEST.—In Margate, England Feb. 27th, Annie Florence, youngest daughter of John J. and Frances V. West, aged 2 years and 23 days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro., Van Schaak, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

Green, Orange, and Purple are among the "loud" colors produced by the common mineral hair dyes, but in the twinkling of an eye Nature's browns and blacks are reproduced by Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dyes.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has assumed the first place among articles of its class. No other dye beautifies red or gray hair in fiveminutes. The color it produces is so natural that it cannot be distinguished from the life tint. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

A Work of Mercy—$150,000 in 3,900 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 30, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, $3 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address Potter & Gardiner, Omaha, Neb.

To Consumptives—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting, the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the prairie juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils, for sours, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen and they heal up. This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville, and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Petermen, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.25 per bottle, or $7.00 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Phila.

And by druggists and dealers generally.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPLY AT 128 TWENTY-NINTH-ST. FOR Chicago exclusive agency for a Philadelphia house; special article; France's patent combination shutter-holder. Call.

BURNT ABSTRACTS AND LAW PAPERS CAN be preserved and used as originals by having them neatly arranged in book form. Having given entire satisfaction on hundreds of them, I refer to SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building. Charges less than by any other method and making them nearly as good as new for use. E. N. HYDE, 564 Fulton-st.; or at SNYDER & LEE'S Real Estate Office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for old books and libraries. Ye Olde Book Store. CHAPIN & CO., No. 582 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

PERSONS WITH SMALL MEANS CAN OBtain a scarce and salable article at 175 South Jefferson-st., by which $5 to $15 a day can be made.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE AND CIGAR store, corner Canal and Washington-sts. No sample room. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 66 West Madison-st. Branch 181 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A SET OF TINNERS' tools and machines or bench plates; any person having any for sale can here of a cash customer by applying to A. WILLEY, 319 West Jackson-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 139 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 60,000 CLEANED SECONDhand brick. C. F. MARSA, 354 Wabash-av.

J. B. SMITH & CO., DEALER IN BUILDING sand. A large supply constantly on hand. Sold in large or small quantities. Contracts made to supply builders for the season. Office and dock in rear of Union Central Block, just north of Madison street bridge.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

92x36 ft., cor. State and Washington sts.; price, $200,000.

25 ft on Randolph st, near Franklin.

25 ft on Franklin st, near Randolph.

25 ft on Clark st, in old Post Office Block.

80 ft on Clark st, near cor. Harrison; $400 per foot.

20 ft on Fifth avenue, near cor. Harrison; $350 per foot.

25 or 50 ft, on Fifth-av., near cor. Van Buren.

50 ft front, West Randolph st. 4 stores—3-story and basement.

Store and 9 years' lease of ground, premises 30 West Randolph; $10,000.

2-story double house, 447 and 449 West Randolph st; $8,000.

Store and lot, cor. Canal and Liberty; $8,000.

Building (store) and lot, 50x150 on Jefferson st.; $8,000.

Building and lot on Canalport av., near Halsted st.; $6,000.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Five two-story and basement brick dwelling houses on Coolidge-st., near Ashland-av. $4,000 each.

Two two-story frame dwelling houses, nicely finished, with barns, etc., 393 and 39 5 West Taylor-st.; $10,000.

40 ft front on Centre-av., near Van Buren-st., with buildings; price $7,000.

Good two-story house on Hubbard-st., with all modern improvements; $4,000.

33 ft., east front, on Stanton av.; $80 per ft.

Houses and lots in all parts of the city; also cheap lots outside of the fire limits and in the suburbs.

Property to lease for manufacturing purposes in desirable districts. Parties seeking investments, or offering property for sale, are invited to call at this office.

Desirable residences in good localities (West Division) wanted. W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block, northwest corner of Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—BY O. F. AVERY, REAL ESTATE and Loan Broker, 456 Michigan-av.:

A handsome 2-story and brick basement house, No. 1379 Indiana-av.

Two new brick houses, 2-stories and high basement, on Prairie-av., Nos. 1437 and 1439.

A large, elegant marble front residence and large brick barn, 1102 Prairie-av.

A handsome 2-story brick and basement house on Wabash-av., just north of Eighteenth-st.

130 feet front on Michigan-av., cornering on South Water-st.

44½ feet fronting east and south on Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st. Easy terms on all the above.

Also several very desirable residences for rent in the South Division.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES.

Cottage and lot on Sholto-st., $2,800.

Cottage and lot, Madison-st., $2,000.

Cottage and lot, Park-av., $2,000.

Cottage and lot, Park-av., $1,400.

Cottage and lot, Barber-st., $1,400.

Cottage and lot, West Van Buren st., $1,050.

Cottage, 10 rooms, and lot, Lytle st., $5,250.

R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., TWO-STORY frame house of 11 rooms, with basement, modern improvements; lot 38x130 feet, No. 608 West Jackson-st., near Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., 32X100 FEET, ON Clark-st., north of Twelfth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-ST.—50X150 FEET, ON Clinton-st., between Harrison and Van Buren. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—6 LOTS ON Twenty-second-st., near Reuben (Ashland av.) SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Michigan-av. and Twenty-ninth-st. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH CLINTON-ST., BEtween Randolph and Washington-sts., 76 feet by 150 feet to an alley. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—BY CULVER & HOVEY, 109 WEST Washington-st.

We have one more of those new two-story houses, with valuable ten-year lease, on Fulton-st., near Hoyne, $2,200.

Five-room cottage and lot on Reuben-st., near horse cars, $1,800.

Two-story house, 8 rooms, with modern improvements, large lot and ten-year lease at nominal rate, $2,500.

We have besides above a large variety of houses and lots in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES on leased ground, near centre of business on South Side. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—ON FOREST-AV., NEAR THIRTY-first-st., new two-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, barn, etc. Apply at 674 State-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE No. 690 WABASH-AV. AND a five-year lease of lot. JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR CENTRE-AV., two story and basement brick; $9,500; worth $12,000.

Warren-av, 30 ft lot, one house, near Ashland-av. $9,000.

Park-av., two story and basement brick, $6,000.

Jackson-st near Lincoln, cottage and lot; $4,000.

COY & MOSS, 203 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STORE AND 8 YEARS LEASE OF lot on Madison-st. near Halsted. A bargain. FOX & BELLAMY, 165 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment building 48 Carpenter-st. THOMAS LANIGAN, 27 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—NO CASH DOWN, NORTH SIDE, suitable for manufacturing purposes. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central-st. Union Block.

FOR SALE—AT COTTAGE GROVE, SEVERAL houses, both brick and frame, on long time, with payments but little exceeding the rent, $3,000 to $6,000 each; also a well built brick house, 202 Colfax-av., with three stories, basement, dry cellar, and all modern conveniences, including furnace, gas fixtures, etc; $10,000. Call upon the owners at 368 Wabash, or 200 Colfax-av. GEORGE F. HARDING, A. J. SAWYER.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE, 2-STORY AND roomy, with one acre of ground, under a very superior state of cultivation, and everything in connection first-class; must be sold, and at a sacrifice. WHIPPLE & MERRELL, 46 South Desplaines-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-story and basement frame houses, Nos. 182 and 184 Park-av.; houses have 10 rooms and all modern improvements; price, $6,000 each. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BRICK BASEment 10-room dwellings; all modern improvements, and gas fixtures, barns, etc.; West Adams-st., near Aberdeen; half on long time. W. H. ROUNDS, 43 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—WHY DO YOU RENT WHEN YOU can buy cottages on 10 years' leases, for small payment down, and easy terms for the rest. Also, cottages and lots near street cars; easy terms. WHITNEY, 43 South Desplaines.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE BUSINESS PROPerty:

72 feet on West Lake-st., between Wood and Lincoln.

Store with dwelling, on Milwaukee-av., near Hubbard-st.

Store with dwelling, on Milwaukee-av., near Chicago-av.

Also, cottage of 6 rooms and basement, on Washington-av., between Robey and Hoyne with lot 35x125, south front, and other good residence property on West and North Sides.

Also, tracts of 20 and 15 acres, near Riverside, at a bargain. WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMAN, 161 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—DESIRABLE lot, 45x125 feet, with good comfortable house and barn, No. 463 Bolden-av., about one block west of Lincoln Park. The lot is worth all I ask—only $5,000 if taken at once. GEO. W. HILL, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND LEAVITT, NEAT frame cottage-house of 7 rooms, and lot 53 feet front, on corner of Walnut and Leavitt-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO-story frame house, brick cellar, and lot, No. 811 West Washington-st., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 491 HURLbut-st., northwest corner of Grant-place, at a bargain, and on very easy terms. It is just west of Lincoln Park. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, brick basement, sub-cellar, all modern improvements; barn and lot 50x180 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st.; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, AND LOT 30x178 FEET, ON Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Price, $9,000, on easy terms. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND LOT ON GREEN-st., near Van Buren. Apply at 152 West Tyler st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT, 25x188, AND GOOD cottage, on West Madison-st., cheap. SPROGLE & ROUNDS, 168 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements, and lot, 25x175 feet, on Michigan-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—I have two 2-story houses to sell on Peoria-st. on monthly payments, of from $40 to $60 per month, with interest; price, $4,500 each. Also, 48x180 and lot on Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts., which I will sell at a fair price and on the usual terms. Inquire of the undersigned at 446 State-st. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, BARN AND FURNIture 246 Forquer-st., between Blue Island-av. and Halsted-st.; house contains 8 rooms, beside bath room, buttery, closets, &c. For further particulars apply to B. H. ANDERSON, Fish-st., near Twenty-second st., in lumber district.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, 10 rooms, lot 25x120, to alley, 170 Walnut-st.; price, $4,200—$2,000 can remain 5 years. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD, Arnold, Wentworth, Shurtleff, Reddan, Garibaldi, Stewart, Fontaine, Honore, Butler, Wallace Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 6 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warranty deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—22 FT. FRONT BY 198 FT. DEEP TO an alley on the northwest corner of Washington-st. and Wabash-av. Price, $54,000. This is the best corner for sale in Chicago. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., No. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON ONE of the pleasantest corners and most accessible locations in the West Division; carpets, furniture and gas fixtures all new; possession given April 20; a rare opportunity. D. COLE & SON, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house with lot 26x200 all in complete order, with furniture. Inquire on premises, 100 South Morgan-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-ninth-st., 48 feet, east front, with house, very cheap. West Adams-st., near Clinton, 26 1-2 feet, very cheap. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A 2-STORY marble-front house and lot; only $7,500 if taken at once. Apply on the premises, No. 48 Langley st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—2 MARBLE FRONT houses on West Washington, near Curtis-st. NUTT & BROOKES, 23 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, 10 rooms, on Wentworth-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; only $600 down; balance to suit purchaser. BALDWIN DAVIS, 39 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—44 LOTS JUST OUTSIDE OF FIRE Limits, within one block of the new depot at crossing of Fullerton and Milwaukee-avs. Trains will run every hour; fare 5c. We can give the best bargains to be found in lots Northwest. High ground, perfect title, and terms to suit. Go out with us before you buy. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—88 WILCOX-ST., 8 ROOMS, LOT 25x 125, 1109 West Washington-st., 8 rooms, lot 25x125; very cheap, for a home or an investment. Address Box 120, Paxton, Ill.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 139 MITCHELL-st., a 1½-story house, with lot and barn, with water and gas in. Immediate possession. Lots outside the fire limits, within two blocks of the cars.

FOR SALE—FIVE OR TEN ACRES WEST Side; suitable for subdivision, inside the city, between Central and Humboldt Parks. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES, WEST SIDE, NEAR Madison-st. and city limits. Will lease for one year. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BRICK BASEment 10-room dwellings; all modern improvements, and gas fixtures, barns, etc.; West Adams-st., near Aberdeen; half on long time. W. H. ROUNDS, 43 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—Large brick house, with lot 50x185 feet, near Twenty-sixth st.

INDIANA-AV.—Marble-front house between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.; cheap. It is one of the very best houses in the city.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Marble-front house between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., $32,000.

WABASH-AV.—Marble-front house between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.

WABASH-AV.—House and lot near Twenty-third-st., $14,000.

INDIANA-AV.—House and lot, 36x187 feet, near Twenty-first-st.

INDIANA-AV.—House and lot, 30x165 feet, near Twenty-sixth st., east front.

INDIANA-AV.—House and lot, corner Twenty-sixth st.

We have a large number of fine residences on the avenues for sale, which we are not at liberty to advertise.

FOR SALE—4-STORY MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, No. 400 Michigan-av., with or without furniture; will be sold cheap to close an estate.

Three-story marble front house on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st., $25,000.

Three-story marble front house on Indiana-av., south of Twentieth-st., $16,500.

Two-story and basement marble front house on Indiana-av., north of Thirteenth-st., $12,500.

A large frame house with 50 or 75 feet of ground, on Prairie-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.

Also a number of first-class houses on the avenues, varying in price from $15,000 to $50,000. A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate office, No. 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY—90 feet on Monroe-st., opposite the store of J. V. Farwell & Co., $800 per foot.

90 feet on Adams, south front, between Market and Franklin, $800 per foot.

83½ feet on southwest corner of Adams and Market, 230 feet deep to river, $900 per foot.

53½ feet on Lake-st., between Wabash and Michigan avs., $750 per foot.

40 feet on Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson, $1,115 per foot.

48 feet on Lake, between Wabash-av. and State-st., $1,000 per foot.

A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office, No. 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house of 14 rooms, furnace, range, all modern improvements; barn and lot 25x135 feet, on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—1402 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS octagon front marble and new. Furnace and everything complete; east front; very desirable. $12,000; usual terms. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE; 8 ROOMS; pantries, and closet; on Butterfield-st.; price, $3,600; ¼ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. J. H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—those beautiful cottages on Stanton-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.; have 7 rooms; gas, and water; lots 24x125 feet to alley. These are the best bargains now offered. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—I HAVE FOR SALE, CHEAP, AND on favorable terms, cottage house, with lot, on Washington-st., west of railroad; lot with small cottage, 611 Fulton-st. and No. 20 Gold st. B. W. ELLIS, 115 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT AND SUBSTANTIAL cottage house with four rooms and a summer kitchen, with lease of lot till 1875, situated at 630 Fourth-st., near Robey; will sell very cheap. Apply to M. M. MILLER, Room 1, Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV., NEAR ROBEY-st. 2-story and basement brick house, with frame barn. Inquire of D. M. CLINE, 239 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT ON MICHigan-av.

Two stone front houses, Colfax-av., or will exchange for lots on the avenue.

Cottage and lot on Davis-st., near Lake.

Lot on Paulina-st., near VanBuren st.

Two houses and leases, on Third-av.

House and lease, No. 166 Twentieth st.

We want to close out the above immediately.

LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE, TWO-STORY and basement, all modern improvements, on Langley-av., will be sold at a bargain, if taken soon. Apply to the owner, J. C. McCORD, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 50 FEET, WITH good house and barn, on Peoria-st., near Monroe. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE ON ELLIS-av., price $20,000; also Michigan-av., price $1,800. A low priced house on Wabash-av., cottage on Forest-st., new house in Evanston, built to order, 3 houses in Ravenswood, on easy terms. WM. A. TRAVIS, 669 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY REES, PIERCE & CO., 330 Wabash-av. Large frame house on Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. Price $2,500; to be removed immediately after May 1st next.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR CENTER-AV. Fine two story and basement brick in block. All modern improvements. Furnace and gas fixtures. $9,500; is a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY BELDEN F. CULVER, 15 NIXon's Building, N. E. LaSalle and Monroe-sts. Calumet-av., 66½ feet, near Twenty-second-st.

Erie-st., 28 feet S. E. corner State.

Superior-st., 59½ feet near Kingsbury.

North Dearborn-st., 25 feet east front, near Chestnut.

Lake Shore and Lake View lots of size to suit.

Sundry dwellings in Lake View, ranging in price from $3,000 to $25,000.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., THE SPAcious and stylish brick two-story and basement with Mansard roof; all modern improvements; good barn; south front; few such houses at the price in market. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—389 WABASH-AV., BRICK HOUSE, 100x170 feet. $5,000 cash, balance in 7 years. A great bargain. Renting for $4,000 per year. House and lot in Irving Park Addition, $3,000; $500 cash; balance, $100 every three months.

5 acres, 1,070 feet, corner Western-av. and Fourth-st.; blocks from street cars; easy terms, $25,000.

276 Wabash-av., 4-story marble-front; lot 40x170 feet; easy terms; $55,000.

Residences large and small on the South and West Sides. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—10 LOTS each 25x206 feet northeast corner Kinzie and Ogden-av.

5 lots, each 25x125 feet, southwest corner of Kinzie and Oakley-sts.

106x135 feet, southwest corner of Clinton and Sebor-sts.

Easy terms; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately.

SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, N. E. cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE-HOUSE AND LOT, 10 rooms, on Butterfield-st., $3,100 cash, or $3,500 on time. THOS. A. & M. HILL.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI LANDS AND CITY property. For the purpose of closing up the business of an old firm, the undersigned offers for sale a large amount of valuable real estate situated in Pike, Montgomery, Audrain, and Lincoln Counties, Missouri, including several improved farms, and houses and lots in the city of Louisiana, among which are the following, to wit:

1. The house and grounds now occupied by the advertiser, consisting of 3 lots fronting on two streets and an alley, 170x112 feet, including one good brick house and other buildings. This property is two squares from the steamboat landing, same from the railroad depots, in the centre of the business part of the city, and the best and most eligible site for a large hotel and business houses in the city, now much needed since the opening of the railroads.

2. A valuable farm of 178 acres on the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad (now run as the Missouri Branch of Chicago & Alton Railroad, to Kansas City), 5 miles from Louisiana.

3. A farm of 202 acres, partly improved, in Lincoln County.

4. A tract of 160 acres fine prairie land, immediately on the last mentioned road, adjoining Vandalia Station, in Audrain County. If not previously sold at private sale it will be sold publicly at Mexico on the third Monday of April next.

5. Forty acres fine timber land about 8 miles north of the last mentioned tract.

6. Some fine prairie land, partly fenced with osage hedge, 6 miles south of No. 4.

7. 160 acres in Montgomery County, half prairie and half timber, and abundance of water for a good stock farm.

Several other tracts, large and small.

In addition to the above, numerous building lots and small tracts of land in and around the city of Louisiana, the healthiest city in Missouri or the Western States.

For grape and other fruit culture those lands are not exceeded by any east of the Rocky Mountains, and hereafter will be the most convenient to the Chicago, St. Louis, and northern markets, of any railroad centre in the West.

Persons having small or large means cannot do better than to invest here at the present time.

Address, or call on EDWIN DRAPER, Louisiana, Missouri.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 100 ACRES, 26 miles from Chicago; commutation tickets at low price; good orchard, good house, good land; none better; a great bargain. WHIPPLE & MERRELL, 46 South Desplaines-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—605,000 ACRES OF SELECTED farming lands in the various Western States; pamphlets giving full descriptions, prices, terms, &c., furnished on application, by mail or otherwise. A discount of 5 per cent allowed to parties purchasing directly from me during the next 30 days. W. J. BARNEY, 264½ Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM NEAR ST. JOSEPH, 12 acres, all kinds of fruit, and all bearing; brick house, location on the bluff, 100 feet above the lake, fine neighborhood, for sale or exchange for Chicago property. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 14 Nixon Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD BRICK OR STONE house, with lot, on monthly payments. Address, stating location and terms, P. O. Box 235.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST SIDE, worth from $3,000 to $5,000; must be a bargain for all cash. A. VAIL & SON, 129½ West Madison-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE OF 6 TO 8 ROOMS; worth not over $5,000; South or West Side, or one of the suburbs; first payment to be made with a good lot on the North Side. Address O 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—ON THE SOUTH SIDE—HOUSE and lot worth $7,000 to $12,000. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, ON WEST Side, a good light to 12-roomed building to move. D. B. FISK, Room 4, No. 45 Canal-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, A GOOD COTTAGE OR a small two-story house, to be moved; must not be too far from Union Park. Address HOUSE, 849 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A GOOD frame house, South Side, to be removed on or before May 1. Address, J. DAVIS, Branch Tribune office, stating price and location.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—200 FEET ON WABASH-AV., for a lot in the burnt district, or a good house on one of the avenues, valued at $15,000 to $20,000. WM. A. TRAVIS, 669 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BOOTS, SHOES, OR other merchandise, my fruit farm on lake shore, one mile from St. Joseph, Mich. A large crop can be relied on this season. For particulars, address E. S. STEWART, St. Joseph, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE—THE HANDSOMEST RESIdence in Hyde Park for house and lot on the South Side. A valuable saw and grist mill to exchange for Iowa land. WHITE & HEAD, 374 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIdence with large lot in a small Illinois town. Will pay cash difference for city lot or lots. BALDWIN DAVIS, 39 South Halsted-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 36 South Desplaines-st., and 181 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, AT 30 SOUTH DESplaines-st., on Monday and Tuesday.

HOUSE GOODS—PARTIES WISHING TO DISpose of their furniture and carpets, or other household goods, will find a cash purchaser by addressing I. J., 966 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—A PARTY COMmencing to keep house wishes to purchase some good second-hand furniture. Address E 39, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE ONE GOOD NEW HOUSE of 10 rooms, and 2 cottages of 5 rooms in Evanston, and eight houses of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston, and two new Gothic houses of 7 and 8 rooms in Glencoe, all of which I am determined to sell between this and the 30th of April, for just what I can get for them. My prices are from $1,650 to $5,000, one-fifth down, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with 8 per cent interest, or monthly payments with 8 per cent interest. I mean business and intend not to rent but will sell at some price, and build again. The highest offer will buy any of the houses named. So you who want homes give me a call. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, No 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOMESTEAD—THE JACKMAN Homestead, in the city of Janesville, Wis., is offered for sale. The premises front upon the public square, in one of the most desirable locations in the city. The house is built of brick; contains 13 rooms, fitted up with all the modern improvements, furnace, hot and cold water, gas, etc., etc. A good barn and other outbuildings are attached to the premises. A healthy growth of shrubbery, shade, and fruit trees adorn the lots on which the house is situated. Janesville is a handsome inland city, with a population of 9,000. Its educational and religious advantages cannot be surpassed. Address ROCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for years. Call on the owner, at 390 State-st. O. T. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NOTWITHstanding the great demand for houses I still have some of the choicest houses and lots on the market; new houses with beautiful grounds, prices from $20,000 down to the cozy cottage at $2,200. Come and see me, as I make this town a specialty. T. A. COSGROVE, office at Evanston.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN HYDE PARK, ON favorable terms; located in the best part of the village, near the lake and railroad station:

One house, with lot, 50x150, $5,500.

One house, with lot, 50x150, $6,500.

One house, with corner lot, 50x150, $9,000.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—I HAVE FOR sale several residences in the town of Lake Forest, worth from $5,000 to $20,000. A few of the best building sites there. Lake Forest is the most desirable town in the suburbs of Chicago; is on the lake shore, from 80 to 100 feet above the level of the lake, and is unusually healthy. It is dotted with magnificent forest trees, and contains ten miles of well-made drives through its romantic scenery. To families it offers many inducements, prominent among which are its superior educational establishments for youth of both sexes. I shall be pleased to make arrangements for showing the property. S. LIND, 97 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IN GENEVA, 35 miles out on C. & N. W. R. R., nice house of 7 rooms, and barn, with large grounds, shade, and fruit trees, garden, &c. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 125 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HOME in the city of Racine, Wis., 3 acres of land, splendid brick mansion,—22 rooms,—brick barn, and other outbuildings, ornamental and fruit trees, grapes, small fruits—a great variety; carriage ways graveled and shaded; price less than one-half its real value, $12,000, until the 1st of May, by H. TYRRELL & CO., Racine, Wis.

FOR SALE—$2,100 CASH—A NEW HOUSE 20x40 and lot 50x180. H. F. HOLMES, two blocks east of South Evanston Depot.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, CHOICE PROPERty improved and unimproved at a bargain. See map at my office. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, 12 ACRES CHOICE Vineyard. Easy terms, or will take suburban Chicago property. This vineyard will pay a large per cent. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty a nice stock farm, 180 acres, well watered; good buildings; with stock and tools; is located 22 miles from Chicago, on line of railroad. Apply at 763 and 764 Michigan av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

21 SOUTH CANAL-ST.—LODGING, 50 CENTS; meals, 20 cents; board, $5. One block from the river; West Side. First-class tables.

53 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—ONE LARGE front room to rent, with board, suitable for three gentlemen.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—BOARD AND lodging with an Eastern family; home comforts and economy, free from ordinary boarding-house restrictions.

137 ABERDEEN-ST.—BOARD IN A FIRST-class private family.

190 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room furnished, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also small room for two gentlemen.

191 HOYNE-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN—GOOD board and suite of front rooms can be had.

271 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—ACCOMMODAtions for two or three young gentlemen. Boarding terms, $5 per week.

306 WEST MADISON—ROOMS FOR RENT—Rooms for gentlemen, with board.

388 ADAMS-ST.—NICE FURNISHED ROOM with closet to rent, with board, for man and wife, or two single gentlemen, where the comforts of home can be had. Day boarders accommodated.

510 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FURnished front room, with or without board, for two or three gentlemen; day boarders can find first-class board.

584 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; $25 per week.

755 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished room to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife; also, room for single gentlemen; day boarders accomodated; references exchanged.

806 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms to rent, with board; also furnished rooms to rent 1st of May.

977 INDIANA-AV., COR. TWENTY-FIRST-st., two suits of elegant unfurnished rooms; also one nicely furnished room on first and second floors, all newly painted and papered, to let with first-class board in a small private family.

WEBER HOUSE, 186 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board. Terms reasonable. Transient, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

BOARD—WANTED.

BOARD FOR MYSELF AND WIFE. GOOD fare and reasonable rates wanted. Address G W GILL, care J V Farwell & Co., Retail Department, Franklin and Monroe-sts., city.

BOARD—AND ROOM ON WEST SIDE BY A single man; permanent. Address at once C 99, Tribune office.

BOARD—SELF AND WIFE ON SOUTH SIDE, north of Twenty-seventh and east of State-sts. Address CHAS. SIDNEY, care Carrier 71.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY, CASHIER FOR A wholesale house, desires board in a select private family; prompt pay; not to exceed $20 per month; best references given and required, and Episcopalian family preferred, and on West Side. Address I & J 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, also for an elderly lady in a respectable private family; south of Sixteenth-st. Address Box 163, P. O.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY WITH MEANS, AND NOT AFRAID to handle a patented article, can clear $500 to $800 per month. Address I. & J. 27, Tribune office.

A PHYSICIAN OF EXPERIENCE AND FAMily can hear of a good and free opening for practice and a drug store, by addressing P. O. Box 110, Chicago.

A FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE BUSINESS, centrally located, in one of the most flourishing towns on the line of the C. & N. W. R. R., for sale; a large established trade; satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further information address PATTERSON BROS., Tama City, Iowa.

A CITY PLANING MILL AND LUMBER yard; sash, doors, blinds, and building can be added; "No. 1" chance. W T & L, 469 Wabash-av.

A NICELY FITTED UP SALOON FOR SALE, in a good location. Apply to HUGH and ROBT. TURNEY, 136 South Halsted-st.

A CITY PLANING MILL AND LUMBER yard; sash, doors, blinds, and building can be added; "No. 1" chance. W T & L, 469 Wabash-av.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED TEAMING BUSINESS for sale, together with five double teams, trucks, harnesses, &c., all in good order; also a new barn, 24x50 feet. Address rear No. 196 and 198 South Clark-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD business, in a smart, thriving town in Illinois; salesroom and wareroom commodious, and will be leased from 1 to 5 years; reason for selling, too much outside business. For particulars, inquire of E. BURNHAM & SON, wholesale druggists, 157 and 159 Canal-st., Chicago.

HOTEL—25 ROOMS—LARGE BARN AND grounds, near the city. Frequent trains, low rent. EDMUND G. STILES, office 49 and 51 Central Union Block, Madison-st., east of bridge.

I HAVE $2,500 TO INVEST IN THE HARDware, or other paying business, in a country town. Address BUSINESS, care A. P., Carrier 32.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE IN ONE OF THE best locations in Chicago, with house and lease for four years; ground rent paid till 1876, with all the conveniences for butchering purposes. For particulars inquire of WALL & JAEGER, No. 3 Haymarket Square, Randolph-st.

NEW STEAM FLOUR MILL, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE; near Chicago; good location; cost $15,000, will be sold at $5,000, long time. Apply to KING & BUDD, 150 West Monroe-st., Chicago, or GEORGE FAULKNER, Arlington, Ill.

SASH AND BLIND SHOP FOR SALE FOR $3,000, in Waukegan, Ill., including engine, 8 machines, ⅞ worth of stock, lot, building and tenement. Address P. O. Box 425, Waukegan, Ill.

SMALL HOTEL WITH LARGE BUSINESS. Price $4,000, one-third in hand; 120 miles from Chicago. Address Box 460, Bloomington, Ill.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS grocery store for sale, in one of the best localities in the city. Rent low. Address GEO. LITTLE & BRO., 917 West Lake-st.

TO PRINTERS—NEWSPAPER AND JOB OFfice for sale, situated in a town of 1,800 inhabitants and on two railroads. Office worth $1,400; will sell for $800. Good reasons for selling. Address, immediately, GEO. S. DURELL, Vermont, Fulton Co., Ill.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class hardware store for sale. One of the best localities in the city. The stock entirely new and fresh. Apply at J. P. RUMSEY & CO.'S, No. 43 Canal-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND SPECULATORS—We offer the right of a new and useful invention used by mechanics in wood and iron. A fortune for the right man. Call for 3 days. J. R. FINLEY, 49 South Desplaines-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—LIVE AGENTS TO CANvass the city and throughout the Northwest. Call or send for circular to A. M. RICHARDSON, Room 8, 123 West Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE NEW ISSUE OF Jamison, Fausset and Brown's Commentary of the Bible, Bagster's Illustrated Bible, Chambers' Encyclopedia (Rev. Ed.), and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 503 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE "WORLD OF Anecdote," containing biographical and historical sketches, instructive incidents and facts of times recent and remote. The best selling book offered. C. S. BURROWS, 503 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE "GREAT REpublic," by Jas. McCabe, Jr. It is now ready for subscribers; contains 1,08 large, 8vo. pages 234, illustrations on wood and steel; presents a full view of our glorious country, and should be read by every American. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 289 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, for the best selling household article in the States; $20 to $75 a week easily made on $5 to $20 capital; samples to country for 25 cents. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—F—— ANSWERED YOUR LETter week before last; got no reply. Was on hand yesterday, but missed you. Why? SHERRY.

PERSONAL—NELLIE DID NOT KNOW YOU was to call. Write me when and where I shall call. Want to see you very much.

PERSONAL—GLOBE, THURSDAY EVENING. Was sorry you left so early. That quartette at the European still remembered. Won't you please call or send address to the friend you recognized in left dress circle. C. D. MARTIN, P. O. Drawer 551.

PERSONAL—BORN, SIR, IN A LANDOF FREEdom. Meet the person to whom you wrote on the 10th and 15th, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on the 4th of April next. Answer by letter directed as before.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD AND fourth floors of new marble-front building, No. 130 State-st., near corner of Madison. Apply at 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES, BASEments and full-size lofts above, in new marble front buildings on State-st., 20 ft. south of Van Buren-st.; splendid building or first-class location. C. S. WALLER, 66 Third-av.

TO RENT—THAT NEW BRICK STORE Nos. 227 and 229 East Jackson-st., suitable for wholesale business. Apply to W. C. JOHNSTON, northwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—THE ROOM NOW OCCUPIED BY Page and Ferris, 53 and 55 South Ada-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES THE first-class dwelling, at present occupied by us; also the two-story brick building in the rear, 24x87 feet, together or separate. WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 453 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY THREE nice floors in the brick building 73 West Lake-st. Inquire in store.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE WITH ANTEroom. Also large upper room 20x80. C. P. SWIFT & CO., 34 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—DOCK ON SOUTH BRANCH, NEAR the south end of Canal. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 13 and 15 North Canal-st. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal st.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK ROOM. Apply to E. B. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON WEST MADISON-ST.; two stores on Kinzie st., near Rush. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison st.

TO RENT—STORE COR. MADISON AND Clark-sts. C. E. HOLMES, 60 South Clinton st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A BARN; ROOM for 8 or 10 horses; near West Market. Inquire at 138 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, A THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling, No. 238 West Madison-st., for business purposes. Inquire of JAMES FRAKE, 113 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, 179 WEST RANdolph-st., 20x175 feet, with basement, from May 1. Inquire up-stairs.

TO RENT—STORE ON CANAL-ST. STORE on West Washington-st., suitable for bank, dry goods, or clothing. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 548 WABASH-AV., north of Twelfth-st., 21 rooms, suitable for offices, or light business. GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 40 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A PARTLY FURNISHED COTtage of 5 rooms on Walnut st., near Paulina. $50 per month. Will rent for 1 or 2 years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle sts.

TO RENT—$40, HANDSOME COTTAGE FROM May 1, 1002 West Jackson-st., 8 rooms, marble mantel. H. C. MOREY, 116 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, with modern improvements, cor. Willard-place and Randolph-st. L. H. ROBINSON, Room 9, 45 Canal-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FINE BRICK AND stone residence of over 20 rooms, with large lot, on Prarie av., near Twenty-second-st., furnished or unfurnished, and in all respects suitable for one or two families who require comfort and convenience. Price, with furniture, $55,000, without $45,000; rent, $450 a $50 per month. Address K 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIVE MARBLE HOUSES ON MICHigan av.; six marble houses and cottages on Prairie-av.; will sell either; $500 down. MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ONE COTTAGE ON COTTAGE-place; one house of 12 rooms at Riverside; also, a number of rooms. J. H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO MARBLE FRONT HOUSES ON Wabash-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE, AND GARDEN OF one acre, within four blocks of Union Park, at $45 per month. W. WALLER, 370 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MAY 1, FURNISHED HOUSE, $2,500; 2-story frame house, 10 rooms, bath room, etc.; to careful and responsible person only. Wabash-av., north of Sixteenth-st. Address M 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 15 ROOMS, CENTRALly located, on one of the avenues. Upper rooms rented to lodgers. Furniture for sale cheap for cash. Good security required. Address G 34, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE. INQUIRE for one week at 86 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SEVERAL CHOICE houses on South Side. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—IN WAUKEGAN, 4 MINUTES' walk from the Depot, the lower part of a new house, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to F. ROESCH, M. D., 186 West Twelfth-st., from 2 to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT board, in a private family, to gentlemen only, at 46 Thirtieth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT SITTING room and bedroom adjoining, near corner Monroe and Peoria-st., suitable for one or two gentlemen. Inquire, 123 West Madison-st., in basement.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED SINGLE rooms to rent. 15 Eldridge Ct.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 4 TO 5 rooms, on West Side; three in family. Address J M, 56 Blue Island-av., up stairs.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE at Evanston, for about six months. F. C. TAYLOR, at Fourth National Bank.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, OR A cottage, South or West Side, for housekeeping; two in family. C 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, TWO first-class houses, adjoining, between Sangamon and Sheldon and Adams and Randolph-sts.; responsible tenant; will pay from $1,200 to $1,800 per year. Address M, 24 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—$250 OR $300 ADVANCE rent will be paid for a desirable house on West Side; rent not to exceed $600. Address G, 571 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM OR ROOMS, BY two young men, with or without board, between Twelfth and Twenty-fourth-sts.; state price. Q 21, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 9 OR 10 rooms, empty or partially furnished. Must be in good location and have all modern improvements. A small amount of furniture will be purchased if necessary. Apply to J TERHUNE, care S C Griggs & Co., 207 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with or without board, or else board in a private family (no other boarders), by a gentleman where he can have a piano in the room. Board must be reasonable and located north of Twenty-fourth-st. Address Q 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 TO 15 rooms east of Union Park, by a good party. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR PART of house on South Side, convenient to street cars; immediately or by May 1st. Rent not to exceed $25.00. Address, with particulars, Y 63, Tribune office.

WANNED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE rooms for housekeeping, in good locality, for man and wife. Address, or call, soon, A. STONE 49 and 50 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN, ON REAL ESTATE, OR first-class buildings with favorable leases, & secured Paper bought and sold. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

MONEY ON HOUSES, ON LEASED LOTS, furniture warehouse receipts, diamonds, &c. JAS B STOREY, private banker, 161 South Clinton-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c. Fine collection of same for sale cheap, at 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 AND 10 PER CENT, on city property. LOUIS L. PALMER, 481 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, and other chattels. J. Q. WATSON, Room 6, N. W. cor. Canal and Madison-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms or city real estate; 10 per cent and all expenses. B. L. PEASE, 114 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDness against Republic Insurance Co., due August and December; will pay 70 cents on the dollar for $10,000, or less. Address, stating amount for sale and where to be found, C 30, Tribune office.

$100,000—LOANS NEGOTIATED promptly on city real estate, bonds, mortgages, etc., in any amount. TAYLOR & SMITH, Real Estate and Loans, 408 Wabash-av.

$20,000 TO LOAN, FROM 2 TO 5 YEARS, on good real estate security. STEDMAN, POPE & CLAPP, 130 West Washington st.

$65,000—TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards, on Chicago securities, for long or short time. Secured notes cashed. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PAper maker with some capital to invest in a mill favorably situated. Address J. W. WHITE, Hanover, Jo Daviess County, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—TO BUY AN INTEREST in an established sash and door factory in Chicago. Call Saturday or Monday and see party at 666 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH FROM $500 to $1,500, to engage in manufacturing and selling an article that will pay. Call on or address M. E. COLE & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 IN A LIGHT manufacturing business. Goods staple and profits 100 per cent. 46 South Desplaines-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—MUST BE A PRACTIcal photographer, thoroughly competent in all branches. Small capital required. Address JONES, P. O. Box 44, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ASSOCIATE WANted in the largest dining-tables east of Paris, just opened, all complete; Chicago centre; big rush. 21 South Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPITAL OF $250, to manufacture an article entirely new, and $100 a day can be realized. Address R, this office, giving name and where an interview can be had.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000, TO ENTER into the best paying business in this city. Address Y 37, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL GRAY MARE; NO SHOES ON hind feet. Reward will be given for return to 403 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING LAST, A GOLD ear-ring, with ruby setting. Reward will be given for its return to Ladies' Home, Jackson and Halsted-sts.

LOST—WAREHOUSE RECEIPT NO. 2,480, dated Nov. 14, 1871; issued by J. & E. Buckingham for 2,316 16-100 bushels No. 2 spring wheat in Central Elevator B, to the order of Mann, Norton & Scott; also of our check, No. 5,030 on Union National Bank for $71.50, payable to the order of J. & E. Buckingham. The public are cautioned about negotiating above described receipt and check as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to the subscriber, at 54 West Lake-st. CLEVELAND & ASPELL.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING A FEW dollars and some rent receipts. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 595 Butterfield-st., basement, or at 231 West Madison-st. at Stryker & Co.'s. Supposed to have been lost at corner of Thirtieth and State-sts., Saturday evening, March 16, about 8 o'clock.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING, ON WEST Randolph-st., between Chase Bros. & Co.'s office and Green-st., two abstracts of title, with Wm S. Hall's name on the covers. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the office of GEO. W. PERRY, 202 West Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BOYS AND GIRLS TO MAKE STEvens' patent egg cases; experienced hands preferred. Rear 649 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN ERRANDS. APPLY at CAVANNA'S hat factory, 21 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A CITY SALESMAN IN GENTS' furnishing goods; one posted and having a good cash trade. Address O 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY, WHO HAS WRITTEN IN office, to improve his penmanship under a first-class writing-master, every evening. Must be a quick penman. Small salary given. Address, in own handwriting, S 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOLICITOR TO solicit job work for a printing office in this city. Apply at 99 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE EARLY THIS DAY, 50 railroad laborers for Wisconsin; cheap fare. Apply to R F CHRISTIAN, 3½ Lind's Block, at Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 200 LABORers and choppers; wages $2 per day; work for 2 years; company pay. Apply at 23 West Madison-st. SNELL & LIPE, authorized agents for the company.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN FOR city and country, for an easy business, paying $10 to $25 a week on $2 to $5 capital. A. RAY, 237 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR THE NORTHWESTern Railroad; bring your baggage with you; leave our office, 21 West Randolph-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—A MAN TO SOLICIT JOB PRINTing. One accustomed to the business preferred. Inquire at the job office of R. F. TRUAX, 64 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER. Address in own handwriting, giving references, experience, and wages expected. P 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN; FROM $3 TO $5 PER day cash; no risk of capital. Call at 537 Wabash av., Room 2, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., to-day.

WANTED—EVERY ONE LOOKING FOR EMployment to call and see our new $1.50 corn sheller; shell 6 bushels per hour; $200 per month clear; rights free. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison st., Room 12.

WANTED—TWO ENERGETIC MEN FOR CITY and eight for country to sell goods from sample. Address MANUFACTORY, 40 South Desplaines-st., Room 3.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN AS SALESMEN in a dry goods and notion house; good experienced men who understand their business. Address D. L. NEWBORG, P. O. Box 126, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CLOTHING SALESmen, good wages and steady employment to the right kind of men. Address D. L. NEWBORG, P. O. Box 126, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; ONE ACQUAINTed with the auction and commission business preferred. Address BUSINESS, care of Carrier No. 4, stating name and address.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS salesmen. Inquire at MANDEL BROS., 123 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TWO MEN IN THE WHOLESALE and retail grocery trade; must be able to give the best of references, and be well acquainted with the city trade. Call before 9 o'clock. J. K. VANDUZEN & BRO., 257 South Halsted-st.

Trades.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE trimmer, one first-class carriage-ironer. Apply at HAYDEN & KAYS, 47 West Randolph-st., Tuesday, between 1 and 3 p. m.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL foreman in a lithographic establishment already established, either as a partner or on salary. Address K 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—HARNESS-MAKERS. APPLY AT Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH, WHO IS COMPEtent to do horse-shoeing and wagon-mounting. Call at 132 West Washington st., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO RUN A shaper; can get steady work at Nos. 77 and 79 Noble-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH'S HELPER ON stone-cutter's tools, at No. 454 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE MAN, THORoughly acquainted with the manufacture of Glue. Address GLUE WORKS, 209 Lake-st.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER THOROUGHLY competent and experienced. Address, with references, S 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEN LATHERS. APPLY AT 600 North Wells-st. FRED. W. SHEWELL.

WANTED—TWO BLACKSMITH HELPERS AT 148 Michigan-av., lake front.

WANTED—A BOY TO FEED A DRUM CYLINder press. Apply at once at No. 3 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WORKMAN TO contract for the framing and raising of 200,000 feet of lumber and over. Apply for 2 days at ROOM No. 23, Boone Block, LaSalle-st.

WANTED—2 JOB PRINTERS IMMEDIATELY. Pictorial Advertising Co., 13 North Jefferson st.

WANTED—STONE MASONS AT CHICAGO Union Lime Works on Harbine-st., west of Reuben-st. F. E. SPOONER, Agent.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A MACHINIST to go to Wisconsin. Apply at 144 West Lake-st., Room 5. TRUMBULL & OLIVER.

WANTED—10 MOULDERS ON GENERAL MAchinery work. The highest wages will be paid to first-class workmen. Apply at VULCAN IRON WORKS, 80 to 90 North Clinton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, either as collector for a wholesale house or outside work in a grain or commission house. The very best of references given from last employer. Address, L 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWISS (UNMARried man) in a store, or as waiter. Is wiling to do general housework. Address C 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN, AS BARtender in a respectable house. Can give first-class reference. Address W 65, Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A retail grocery; best of references. Address T 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, ENERgetic young man, where he can obtain a practical knowledge of bookkeeping. Salary no object. Best of references. Address I & J 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR PORter, by a young man of six years' experience in the produce trade. References furnished. Address L 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE young man (good penman), as clerk or porter, or any honorable employment. Satisfactory references. Address B 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, BY a young man aged 24; references first-class. Address X 70, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCed cutter in a first-class custom store; can give the best of reference; can speak French, German and English. Address N 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED carpenter and joiner from England, having had great experience in building cottages, both of bricks and timber, would undertake for any Chicago builder to contract with or without material. Address 125 Fourth-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—FANCY SOAP MAKER—a competent man, who has had long experience in all branches of the trade and is capable to superintend a manufactory, wishes a situation. Address JOHN CLERK, 67 Eldridge-st., Drug Store, New York City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, 45 head of horses of all grades; 2 fine buggy horses; 2 open buggies; 2 express wagons; 2 lumber wagons; 2 spring trucks; 2 coal carts; 8 harness, good as new; 1 coal wagon, horse and harness; 2 settes of double harness; also 1 small saddle pony. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge if not sold. W. A. RUSSELL & CO., 267 West Lake-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES (BOTH CARriage and draught), mules, harness, lap-robes, wagons, buggies, sleighs, etc., every Tuesday and Saturday of each week, at 421 State-st.; also, large black team, weighing 2,400 lbs., from the country. Money advanced on all kinds of goods. O. BRIGGS.

A CAR-LOAD OF HEAVY HORSES FOR sale at Jaques' Hotel, 181 West Lake-st.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE JUST REceived another consignment, and are daily receiving the best open buggies in the market; also top buggies, wagons, etc., at lower prices than any other house in the city, by 40 to 50 per cent, and will at any time buy, sell, or exchange horses, buggies and harness. Come and see us at 190 Twenty-second-st., corner of State-st.

BOARDERS WANTED AT THE CHICAGO Horse Mart, Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth st. Horses, carriages and harnesses sold at auction. Advances made.

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR HORSES YOU WILL find it to your advantage to examine my stock and prices, as I have on hand, at all times, a good assortment of country horses for sale at 289 Twenty-first-st., by THOMAS BYRNE.

CHICAGO HORSE MART, TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. and Calumet-avenue. Horses, carriages, wagons and harness bought and sold upon commission.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE HORSE. HE IS 6 years old, suitable for trucking or any other heavy work, the owner having no use for him. Call at Jacques' Hotel, 181 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—1 HEAVY DELIVERY OR EXpress wagon, 1 light delivery or express wagon, both nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Address Y 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—27 HORSES, INCLUDING THE very best of draught weight, from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs; also some fine single drivers and common business horses. If you wish to buy give me a call. All horses guaranteed and a thorough trial given. M. C. BRADLEY, 42 Harmon-court.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH AND FAST bay mare at a reasonable price, or will trade her for a first-class, square-box, top buggy. Also the finest pair of black ponies in Chicago; can trot close to 3 minutes together. Can be seen at H. Newton & Co's stable, Nos 187 and 189 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND TEAM WAGON, cheap, at wagon shop Blue Island-av., just west of Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BROWN HORSES, 6 years old, 15 hands 2 inches high; they are very fast, and match well together; very nice drivers in single harness; they would make good buggy or family horses, to be sold together or separate. Also, a very handsome black horse; he is 15 hands high, with long mane and tail, coming 7 years old; he is fit for buggy, or very quiet for a lady to ride or drive; he is very fast; the owner has no use for them. Call at Jacques' Hotel, 181 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SECOND-HAND DEMOcrat wagon, 12 wheelbarrows, 12 stone trucks. GILBERT & MARTIN, No. 60 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE BREEDING JACK, good Kentucky stock; a sure foal getter; can be seen at Oscar Field's Sale Stable, 42 and 44 Congress-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS CLOSE CARriage at O. Fields' livery stable on Congress-st. between Wabash-av. and State-st. Inquire of the owner, LEWIS DUTTON, at John B. Yale's office at the Clifton House, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts., Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A CHEAP OPEN or top buggy, phaeton, road or business wagon, harness, etc., don't fail to call at FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY'S, 145 Michigan-av. They can suit you.

I HAVE OPENED A BOARDING AND SALE stable corner of Sixteenth and Burnside-sts, and will guarantee the best of care to boarders, and quick sales to parties wishing to sell. Have a few cheap work horses for sale, including a pair of brood mares with foal. J. CROSBY.

WANTED TO BUY—A GOOD ONE-HORSE Truck. Apply at 728 State-st.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL half interest in $1,000 stock, with business clearing $500 monthly. Safe, respectable. No bonus or further capital required. 110 W. Madison-st., Room 4.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING THE English, French and Italian languages, music, painting, and drawing, would like to form a select and small class in Chicago or one of its suburbs. Address MRS. T. C. WHITE, 6 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT WHELAN'S LAUNDRY, A first-class shirt ironer; wages, $9 per week. No. 1018 State st., corner Twenty-second.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT American lady, not over 35 years old, can learn of a comfortable home in the country by addressing E 13, Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS and one good washer; none but first-class need apply, at Globe Laundry, 46 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A HEAD STARCHER IN A LAUNdry; good wages. Apply at 979 State-st.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN OF INtelligence, energy, and good address can find permanent and profitable employment at 293 Wabash-av.

WANTED—100 GIRLS—FIRST-CLASS COOKS, chambermaids, store shirt ironer, dining-room girls, and girls for general housework in private families; nurse girls, &c., with references. Star Employment Office, 126 West Monroe-st. Girls wanted from the country.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 1244 PRAIRIE-AV., A GOOD girl to do general housework, or would take two girls that would work together.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO the housework in a small family. Apply at 175 Warren-av.

WANTED—AT 134 SILVER-ST., A GOOD GIRL for general housework; small private family. Wages, $3.50. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT COOK, washer and ironer; good references required. Apply at 48 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS; ONE to cook, wash, and iron, and one to do second work and take care of children. Apply at 58 Thirteenth-st., near Wabash av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; Swede, Norwegian, or German; family small; good wages. Inquire at 214 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD wages; no washing or ironing; Swede, German, or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 848 Prairie-av. Call before 12 (noon).

WANTED—50 GIRLS IN PRIVATE AND boarding houses; good wages will be paid. Inquire of Mrs. REISS, 50 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS OF age, to take care of two children. References required. Apply at 244 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family at 979 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS GENERAL SERvant, where a nurse is kept, by an English lady. Apply, between 10 and 4, at 114 Vincennes-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL house work at 707 West Madison-st. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at 333 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply between 12 and 2, to-day, at 368 Wabash-av., Room 2.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; one prepared to stay. Apply at 47 South May-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as second girl. None but good, competent girls need apply. 24 Groveland Park, opposite University, or at Tribune office, 15 Canal st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WAGES, $5 per week. Apply at 13 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 310 South Canal-st. Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; German or Norwegian preferred. Inquire at 419 Warren av.

WANTED—AT JOHNSTON HOUSE, A GOOD strong girl to help in kitchen, also in washing. 123 and 125 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family; good references required. Inquire on Thirtieth-st., second door from Myrick-av.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL. SHE MUST have good references. Apply now at 271 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron, at 786 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO SWEDE GIRLS; ONE TO cook, wash and iron, the other to wait on table and do second work; nice place and good wages. 681 West Monroe st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK in a family of two; must be competent and reliable. Apply from 1 to 4 o'clock, 324 W. Van Buren.

WANTED—AT 296 WEST MONROE-ST., A good cook and second girl. Call from 9 to 11 a. m. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO GO TO EVANSton and take charge of a child one year old. 75 Canal st., Room 8.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 19 Eldridge court.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, AND one to wait on table; good wages. 211 South Clark-st., near Adams.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL, AT 718 Wabash-av.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a child two years old. Apply at 904 Michigan av.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL; REFERences required. Apply immediately at 818 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 711 West Monroe-st., corner of Lincoln.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN work, at 532 Washington-st.; good cook, washer, and ironer.

WANTED—A GIRL OF ABOUT 16, TO GO TO Evanston and do light chamber work and take care of a child. Apply to 108 West Randolph st., between 10 and 11 a. m., on Wednesday.

WANTED—GOOD STOUT GIRL FOR GENEral housework; fair wages and permanent place. Apply at 224 Thirty-first-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR EATINGhouse in the country. Also, girls for Evanston, Hyde Park, and city. Apply to MRS. THOMPSON, 1062 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girl and cook. Ladies wanting good help can now find good girls at MRS. BROKNER'S office, 229 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT 804 MICHIGAN-AV., A FIRST-class second girl; must understand dining-room work; reference required; call after 10 o'clock in the morning for two days.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN SEWING; a German girl preferred. Apply in store, 129 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—DRESS AND CLOAK MAKERS AT 235 and 237 West Madison-st. CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.

WANTED—25 GOOD SHIRT MAKERS, WITH Singer or Wheeler & Wilson machines. 128 West Madison-st., in basement. SHERMAN & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DEsires a situation as copyist or amanuensis; best of references given. Address E 57, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as first-class cook, the other to cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 127 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family. Address E 33, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS COOK or to do general housework, in a private family. Call, for three days, at 78 Huron-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook in a private family. Please call at 179 West Eighteenth-st. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL in a small American family, to do general housework. Apply at 41 West Lydia st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman, as housekeeper, or cook, washer and ironer. Call at 253 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN lady, as housekeeper in some respectable place; one who understands her business. For further particulars address Mrs. M. SCOTT, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED LADY, as operator on a sewing machine; can furnish her own machine. Please call at 100 Fourth-av., for three days.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Ferguson's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 18 AND 20 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 40-HORSE power boiler, in complete running order, 15½ feet long by 56 inches in diameter, containing 56 3½-inch flues; can be seen in operation at our planing mill until April 1. Being too small for our engine, we offer it at a bargain. STEPHENS & CLARK, Planing Mill and Box Factory, corner Archer-av. and Quarry-st.

FIRST-CLASS BORING AND MORTISING machine, with hub attachment, nearly new, for sale at a bargain. Address WARREN & WEILLS, Van Wert, O.

FOR SALE—A 6-HORSE HORIZONTAL ENgine, with steam gauge, main line of shafting, counter shafts, hangers, &c., with an 8-horse Rochester boiler, complete, with gauge cocks, glass water gauge, &c., in good working order; all in use about five months. Also two large screw presses, diameter of screws, 5 inches; length, 4 feet. Will be sold reasonable. Address CHATFIELD & WOODS, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—A THIRTY-HORSE POWER ENgine and boiler, connections, etc.; in perfect running order. Can be seen at planing mill, corner of Loomis and Twenty-second-sts. Will be sold at a low figure. GOODWILLIE & BENJAMIN.

FOR SALE—ENGINE LATHES ALL SIZES, iron planers, drills, and bolt cutters. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 20x36 CONDENSING ENGINE and boiler; portable and stationary engines of all sizes; boilers; also, shafting and pulleys. WM. R. McGREGOR, 22 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND 16-FOOT bed, 30x116, iron planer. Great bargain, at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—COMBINED PLANER AND matchers, surfacers, re-sawing machines. The largest stock to be found in the West. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—STATIONARY ENGINES, BOILers, all sizes, at low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 12X24 INCH ENGINE; ONE flue 42 inch by 24 feet boiler, pump heater and connections, cheap. C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison-sts.

TOMPKINS COMBINED PLANER AND matchers, the most reliable machine made, at manufacturers' prices, in Chicago. Address Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 37 and 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN A NO. 1 COACH DOG; BEING also a superior watch dog. Apply to C. A. CARLINO, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR good trade, the patent rights of Monitor Circular Washing Machine and Army Feed Bag; a splendid chance for a good man. Apply at Planing Mill, 480 to 449, Archer-av.

BOARD—BY TWO LADY TEACHERS ON THE South Side, east of State and south of Twelfth-st. Address P 53, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

The Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1872.

The Mayor of Chicago is henceforth to be Mayor in fact as well as in name. The act endowing him with the powers of veto and removal, necessary to make him really the responsible head of the municipal Government, was signed by the Governor yesterday, and is now a law, having been passed with the emergency clause in.

A despatch from Council Bluffs leads us to infer that the administration of the Union Pacific Railroad has at length yielded to the obvious right and necessities of the case in the matter of the Missouri River bridge, and initiated measures for establishing the terminus of the road at the east end of the bridge. This will set that expensive thoroughfare in operation very soon, and make the Pacific Road a genuine "through line."

The Cook County Burnt Records bill was ordered to a third reading in the State Senate yesterday, a purpose being evident among the majority to pass the bill just as it came from the House, and thus avoid any further "hitch" in the progress of the measure. We regret to perceive that (probably on this account) Mr. Woodard's very proper amendment, restricting to a reasonable sum the fees of the Clerk for re-recording instruments, had to be sacrificed. Final action on the bill is expected as soon as a full Senate can be obtained.

Ex-Collector Murphy continued, yesterday, to occupy an anxious seat in the witness-box of the Senate Retrenchment Committee. He was probed with questions from Senator Bayard regarding the political machinery by which he had labored to keep Horace Greeley out of the Syracuse Convention last year. Some of these were very embarrassing; insomuch that the whitewashed ex-Collector could only answer them by remarking that "he knew who manufactured those questions,—it was John V. Gridley."

The leading produce markets were excited and higher yesterday. Mess pork advanced 50c per brl, but closed dull at $11.50 cash, and $11.80a11.85 seller May. Lard was 20c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.40a8.50 cash, and $8.55a8.60 seller April. Highwines were more active, but 1-2a1c lower, closing at 84a84 1-2 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was about 3c higher, closing at $1.22a1.22 1-4 cash; $1.22 5-8a1.22 3-4 seller April; and $1.27 1-4a1.27 3-8 seller May. Corn was 1-2a3-4c higher, closing at 37 1-8a37 1-4c cash; 37 1-2c bid for seller April; and 41 7-8c for seller June. Oats were 1-4c higher but quiet at 30a30 1-4c for cash; 30 1-2a30 5-8c seller April, and 34c seller May. Rye was 1 1-2c higher, at 67 1-2c for regular No. 2. Barley was firm, but quiet, at 50c for No. 2, and 50c bid seller April. The total amount of grain in store and afloat in this city is about 9,988,215 bushels, of which 6,424,112 is corn. Live hogs were active and firm at $4.30a4.40 for medium. Cattle met with an active demand, and the market was firm at about last week's closing prices. Sales were reported at $5.00a6.50 for medium to extra. There was a good demand for sheep at former rates.

The British House of Commons probably became more excited and disorderly yesterday than it has allowed itself to become in many years. This was over Sir Charles W. Dilke's resolution for an investigation into the royal expenditures and perquisites. The resolution, long threatened, was introduced by the Republican Baronet, who was interrupted by a point of order intended to preclude his acting as a Member of Parliament, on the ground that he had, by avowing his Republicanism, virtually renounced his official oath, which includes an oath of allegiance to the sovereign. This was overruled by the Speaker, and Dilke went on with his speech, to little purpose, however, as the jeers and shouts of members drowned his voice, as also that of Mr. Auberon-Herbert, who seconded the resolution and spoke in its behalf. These two were the only members to vote for the resolution when a division was called. Their performance, as they filed past the teller—not enough of them to make a row, though they had easily raised a row of no mean dimensions—was hailed with derisive shouts by the loyal Commoners.

It is manifest that the British House of Commons is not yet ready to investigate the Queen's private accounts, the deterring reason among the liberal portion of them being, doubtless, that, having granted a certain fixed allowance to Victoria as one condition of the contract by which she undertook to do the royal pageantry for the Kingdom, they have no question with her how she spends that allowance, nor any rightful cause for withholding any portion of the same, even though they do growl occasionally, along with her other subjects, at the manner in which she performs her job. Mr. Dilke is unfortunate in not having been refused the privilege of submitting and voting upon his great resolution. A little show of Ministerial resistance, which looked like overbearing the agitators, would have set their cause forward further than forty reams of Parliamentary speeches.

The Chicago Relief bill is approaching daylight in the Senate. As if to illustrate freshly the maxim that it is always darkest just before daylight, the closing proceedings upon the bill yesterday were rendered intensely Cimmerian by the speech of Senator Ferry, a very labored affair, in which the champion of the Michigan lumber monopoly required his colleagues to grope with him through a pathless jungle of anonymous letters, disjointed statistics, etc., supposed to militate against the bill. The effect of the oratory was subsequently shown by the rejection of Mr. Ferry's $400,000 decoy, by a vote of 23 to 14, and the adoption of the Logan substitute by 24 to 14. The bill, as it is reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole, to be finally acted upon to-day, reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., SEC. 1. That on all goods, wares, and merchandise which may be sent from places without the limits of the United States as gratuitous contributions to the relief of sufferers by the fire which occurred at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 8 and 9, 1871, shall, when imported and consigned to the proper authority at Chicago for distribution, be admitted free of duty.

SEC. 2. That there shall be allowed and paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, on all materials to be actually used in buildings erected on the site of buildings burned over by said fire, drawback of import duties paid on same, provided that said materials shall have been imported during the term of one year from and after said 9th day of Oct. 1871.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to suspend the collection of such taxes as may have been assessed or may have occurred prior to the 9th of October, 1871, in the First Collection District of the State of Illinois against any person residing or doing business and owning property in that portion of the City of Chicago recently destroyed by fire, and who, in the opinion of said Commissioner, has suffered material loss by such fire; *provided*, that such suspension shall not be continued after the close of the next regular session of Congress.

To this there will be amendments offered by Mr. Conkling and others to-day; but it is hoped that, with the exception of the main closing speeches of Messrs. Trumbull and Carpenter upon the bill, debate will be kept down, and a vote reached to-day, as Senator Sherman is pressing the Senate very hard to take up his Tariff bill at once.

The logic resorted to by the opponents of the bill was somewhat remarkable. While Chandler vociferously denounced the measure as being in the interest of a few rich nabobs only, and of no benefit to the masses generally, his colleague, Ferry, made much of an apochryphal story, to the effect that one such nabob, who came to Washington to lobby for the bill, declared that he did so only under compulsion, and in mortal fear of the vengeance of the same masses, in case he should refuse. Finally, Chandler capped the climax of his impassioned rhetoric by declaring that, if this bill should pass, he would henceforth vote in favor of granting relief to every man whose pig-sty should be destroyed by fire. Mr. Chandler will doubtless be elevated at once to the Chairmanship of a new Committee on Pig-Sties, which his policy will render necessary.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1 a. m.—The barometer will continue rising on Wednesday from the Mississippi Valley eastward, with northwesterly winds and clear weather very generally. The falling temperature will continue to extend itself from the upper Mississippi and upper lake region; northeasterly and eastward over the Atlantic States. Easterly to southerly winds will prevail over the western Gulf States with pleasant weather.